Railroads.

GAN SOUTHERN AND
SHORE RAILROAD. Season Arrange-
t in effect on and after April 3d.
Boston, New York, Rochester, Philadelphia,
ington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland,
, Bun ondon Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffa-
, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy,
, Lansingburgh, Wheeling, Steubenville,
all the points in Pennsylvania, New York,
gland States.
Accommodation, via old Michigan Line,
eastern excursion, reaching Toledo at 4:30
connecting at Adrian with the train reaching
Western R.R. Line.
Express (daily except Sunday,) via
Air Line, reach Toledo at 4:30 P. M., and
as given at 7:15 in time to connect with
Great Western Railroad Eastward, and
Interior in Canada.
ork and Boston Express, (daily, Saturdays
, via old Michigan road, reaches Toledo
, and Detroit 11:35, connecting with
trains on Great Western R.R.
Weekly, per Steamer, from Cleveland, every
Sunday and Monday evening, for all points
ern and Middle Ohio. Direct connections
with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia,
making as quick time as any other route.
PATENT SLEEPING CARS accom-
ains on this route to New York and Boston.
steamers are newly fitted with Ventilators
G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.
APERLE, Gen. Supt. 1e15.

GAN CENTRAL AND
AT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
mmer Arrangement.
the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street,
ill Accommodation (Sundays excepted) ar-
at 9:30 and 5:20 pm.
Mail Express (except Sundays)—arrives at
o'clock 4:40 pm; Cincinnati at 9:40 pm.
Night Express (except Sundays)—arrives at
4:00 pm; Bos ension Bridge, or Buffalo,
, Albany 3:30 pm, New York 8:00 pm.
at night.
Mail and Boston Express—(Saturdays ex-
)—arrives at Detroit 7:15 am. Suspension
or Buffalo 4:00 pm, Albany 10:30 pm, New
8:30 am, Boston 2:00 pm.
Night Express (Sundays excepted)—Exact
arrive at Indianapolis at 4:40 am, Cincin-
8:00 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.
ect at Detroit at 5:00 pm. The 9:30 am and
pm trains for Paris will run to Port Huron
Sarnia and all points East; at Ye cotes for
Kalamazoo, Ogdensburgh, Morris, Mor-
and all points in Canada East, Northern, Wes-
and Michigan.
ked through.
ets can be had at the principal Railroad offices
and Steamboat offices in the West.
ge will be checked from depot to depot, foot of L. Sts street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
ENS, General Passenger Agent. je23

BURGH, FORT WAYNE
RICAGO RAILROAD.
ined and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh
Fort Wayne, without change.
SYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
Interior towns of Pennsylvania, New York, Jer-
and Maryland.
ng this route, will have the benefit of
ket at no additional cost."
ets
the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren
, as follows:
Morning Express daily (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express daily (Saturdays excepted.)
at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore
Toledo, Norwalk, Niagara Falls, New York and
Interior towns of New England, via New
and Erie Railroads.
for Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount
Mansfield, Wheeling and Interior towns of Ohio
ains connect at Forest with trains on Mad
Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati,
at Leipsic for Toledo and Cincinnati direct.
S LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
and Exit will first and last this route, and connect
passing through many of the largest and
in the United States.
ing at Chicago, on any of the roads will
the checks at the depots, to receive checks
ge free of charge to the depot through and
ge at any intermediate station on each train.
ket at all the principal Ticket Offices in the
Company's Office, corner of Randolph and
, Chicago, or at the Depot, foot of Lake
, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets,
10 belt for tickets by Fort Wayne.
DANL. W. ROSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
W. MUNSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. my6

SYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAILROAD.
of this Road is now equal to any in the
Country.
ROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS
ITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA
ect in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with
Mail and Night Express Trains for Indianap-
Louisville, Baltimore and Washington City; thus
the importation of passengers on
ne and comfort by any other route.
for Lisbon through to Philadelphia with-
ge or Conductors.
are attached to each Train; Woodruff's
Express and Fast Trains. The Express
and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three
direct for New York. Express and
Mail for Harrisburg and Washington.
at Pittsburgh, with the 2 A.M. Express
Philadelphia at 4 P.M. And in New
at 10 A.M. Philadelphia at 4 A.M., and
at 11 P.M., reaching New York at 4 P.M.
Philadelphia and New York; two
ween New York and Boston. Through
are good on either of the above trains.
Baggage is good via Norwalk, Fall River
and may be obtained at any of the import-
ets in the West; also, on board any of the
steamers on the Sandusky or Ohio rivers.
ard at the offices of the Company in Bos-
New York and Philadelphia.
AYS AS LOW AS BY ANY
OTHER ROUTE.
ok for Tickets via Pittsburgh. ☞ See
of the Western connections of the Penn-
Central Railroad.
BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE
GREAT WEST.
ity of travel by the Railroad Bridge at Pitts
Chicago or formerly at Steubenville,
of time, we advantages readily appreciated
ated the traveling public.
Eastward will find it to their advantage
ose
ge or shipping directions, apply to or
following Agents of the Company:
Pittsburgh; Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O.;
Brothers, Wheeling, Va.; Johnston, Bissell
, Wyandotte, N.Y.; Ormsby & Cropper,
Buffalo; Thomas Clark, Dunkirk, N.Y.;
Chittenden, O.; Albers & Hibbert, Cleve-
Mansfield, Ind.; Wm. Eagle St.,
F. O. Gilley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; E. F.
Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Pease, 93 Main St.,
Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Louis, Mem-
Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Rooots,
Ill.; Rock Island, Ill.; Iowa City, Iowa;
and at different points in the West.
Agents for post cities and towns, will speedily
five stock, and good accommodations,
for through passage or change of cars.
THROUGH WESTWARD.
Through Freight can be forwarded
Boston, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to
Chicago, Alton, Cincinnati, St. Louis,
Illinois or Missouri, by rail direct.
Mail and also connects at Pittsburgh
which goods can be forwarded to any port
Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville,
Memphis, Vicksburg, Missouri, Kansas, Ar-
Texas, and Mexico, and delivered on board
steamers to all ports on the North-Western
Shippers entrusting the transportation of
to this Company, may rely with confidence on
Freight to any point in the West by the
Broad are at all times as favorable as are
for to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."
Merchants desiring goods from the East, will
them to be shipped by this route,
ing to their own shipments from the East
Merchandise, or Produce, on the Agents of this
following pillars before shipping or letters
them, inquiring as to the subject of Freight, will
attended to.
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
, 80 North street, Baltimore.
, 2 Astor House, New York.
Kilby street, Boston.
TON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
, General Supt., Altoona, Pa. je12

IS, ALTON AND CHI-
CAGO RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Monday, May 2d, 1859, two Express Trains
daily for
IRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND
NEW ORLEANS,
Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,
Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Rail
Depot, corner of West Van Buren and
Streets, as follows:
Express (Sundays excepted,) at 9:00 a.m.
Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)
ARRIVE.
7:00 a. m.
10:45 p. m.
CONNECTIONS.
all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
Rock Island R. R. west, and the
ern
tion with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R.
ugh, Burlington, and intermediate sta-
with the Illinois Central Railroad North
with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east
to Jacksonville and Naples.
with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River
Missouri Railroad, Hannibal, Palmyra and
Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri
Kansas, Nebraska, North Missouri
, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New
of stations to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg
can be had at the Company's Office, No.
t, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.
Wells Van Buren and Canal streets, and
Grand ticket offices in the Eastern States.
ure and Freights same as by any other
Wilmington Accommodation.
mediate stations—leave Wilmington at
:00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago at 8:00 a.m.
4:15 p. m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:45 p.m.
p.m.
A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt.
ers, Agent and Ass't Supt. my24

GO, IOWA AND
BRASKA RAILROAD.
ONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further
ce as follows:
WARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Cedar Rapids 8.15 am
Arrive at Marion..... 9.30 am
Arrive at Chicago..... 5.40 pm
NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave Cedar Rapids 12.00 m
Arrive at Clinton..... 3.30 pm
Arrive at Chicago..... 7.40 pm
.40 pm
ail Through Trains for Chicago and the
stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.
with stages for Tipton.
Stages for Anamosa.
with stages for Marion, Vinton,
, Quasqueton, Fairbank and Independence.
Bridge for Vinton and
ngers and most expeditious route be-
Central Iowa. It being only 36 miles
Mississippi River and Mississippi
Iowa.
the Wellsville Depot, Chicago, Ills.
ets at the depot in Fulton, to receive
on the road, which will be delivered
proof charge.
M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.
ol. Pat. and Ticket Agent. jy 26 y

O & NORTHWEST'N
RAILWAY.
connecting Chicago to OSHKOSH,
most route to Janesville, Watertown,
Beloit, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Berlin,
Chien, Dunleith, Dubuque, Lansing,
, La Crosse, and all points in Northern
consin, Minnesota, &c., giving passen-
ers from Chicago, via Dunleith, Prairie
CHANGE OF CARS.
ween the WATERTOWN AND FOND DU
Depot, corner of West Water and Kin-
, as follows:
Express (daily) at 8:30 a.m.
Night Express (daily) at 5:00 p.m.
ets can be purchased at all the Railroad
Northern street, and at the Passenger De-
Water and Kinzie streets.
H. D. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

& CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
TUESDAY, July 5th, 1859, trains will leave
Passenger station:
Depot 7.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., and
and 6.30 p.m., for Calumet, Blue Island,
Joliet, Wilmington, Kankakee, Iroquois,
Dalton, Cedar Rapids, etc.; 4.00 p.m.
Calumet, Geneva, Lake, etc.
between Chicago and Dunleith.
to the Northwest.
R. R. TALCOTT, General Supt.
Pass. Passenger Agent.

AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
hour daily, Sundays excepted:
Depot, foot of Michigan street.
ving at all stations.
ction with Racine and Milwaukee
only all railroad line to Lacrosse,
Prairie du Chien, and to St. Paul and the
jy7 y

The Press and Tribune.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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Chicago, Illinois.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

A TERRIBLE FRIGHT.

The fright into which all of Virginia seems to have been thrown by the proceedings of Brown and his twenty-one men, has not yet subsided. The ridiculousness of the precautions to prevent the escape or rescue of the three wounded and dying rioters, is not very creditable to Virginia valor. A company of infantry, a fearful array of cannon, and crowds of threatening and excited men may be the most convincing means of showing the coolness and courage of Brown's accusers; but sensible readers at a distance will guess that this unusual and unnecessary marshalling of forces is for the purpose of quelling any possible insurrection of the "things" which are held by Gov. Wise's boasted patriarchal tenure in the neighborhood in which the trial is going on. We do not see, however, why the chivalry should be afraid of their niggers unless their consciences act as quick accusers. They have persuaded their chattels that Brown was only a nigger-thief, whose object was the kidnapping of a drove of chattels for the Southern market. As the owners know what most certainly frightens their "property" into submission, we take it that the stories of the separation and sale of so many Virginia families of sable hue, will not be hereafter disputed. If the attachment of the slaves to their masters is as sincere as the journals of the South sometimes represent, why not tell the niggers the truth, that Brown's purpose was their freedom—the thing which, masters assure us, their slaves hate above all things else?

CINCINNATI.

We see by the New York papers that J. F. Faran, Postmaster at Cincinnati, has been removed, and that James L. Vattier has been named as his successor. Mr. Faran was an original friend of Buchanan in the Cincinnati Convention, while Mr. Vattier was an earnest supporter of Frank Pierce. But Faran has been going in for Douglas, hence he goes out. He is editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

A FAMOUS SWORD.

Gov. Wise stated in his late speech at Richmond, after his return from Harper's Ferry, that Brown was armed with the sword which Frederick the Great sent to George Washington. The sword belonged to Mr. Lewis Washington, one of Brown's prisoners, and was taken by Brown's men from that gentlemen's house on the evening that the insurrection broke out.

☞ It is fast coming to the point, when all men who love the Constitution and the Union, in their half of the Union, must range themselves under the black flag of the Republicans, and stand to the infamous doctrines of Seward, Lincoln, and the "Irrepressible Conflict."—*Times.*

The *Times* refers of course to the *new* Constitution—the one invented by Calhoun, preached by Douglas, expounded by Taney, and enforced by Buchanan. We believe the Republicans are guilty of some irreverence towards *that* Constitution; but they love and revere the other one—the old document devised and sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison and Adams; and it is quite probable that they will keep up an "irrepressible conflict" with the disciples of Calhoun, until the old version of the Constitution is restored to its proper place in the American archives. The Republicans believe in the "glittering generalities" taught by the old fogies of the Revolution, and decline to "range themselves under the black flag" of Calhoun, Douglas and Taney.

The quarter of a million of persons who whip their living out of slaves, constitute the "Southern half of the Union" in the eyes of the *Times;* but the Republicans do not so regard them. They consider the existence and interests of five millions of non-slaveholding whites as of some consequence, and they are not prepared to agree with the *Times* that the four millions of Southern colored people "have no rights which white men are bound to respect."

Their Game.

It is evident that the Sham Democracy fancies that Brown has struck a rich prize in Old Brown's *emeute* at Harper's Ferry, and has determined to work it to the utmost. We hear that Secretary Cobb—who is by odds the shrewdest and most thoroughgoing politician of his party now at Washington—has decided to urge his friends in the house to take up a South American for Speaker, and thus secure a Pro-Slavery organization if possible. Joshua Hill of Georgia is understood to be his favorite; but any one who can be moulded to his purposes—which means about anybody but Emerson Etheridge or Winter Davis—will satisfy him. A desperate effort is to be made to defeat Winter Davis; and it is thought that Old Brown can be made serviceable to that end. The logic of this maneuver imports that nobody can be really treated as a champion of eternal and unquestioning Slavery unless he is in full communion with the Democratic party. He may own ever so many slaves; but he is not to be deemed "sound" unless he fraternizes heartily with John Van Buren, John Cochrane & Co. We can understand this; but we cannot quite make it cohere with the support of a South American for Speaker. However, desperate cases are apt to require desperate remedies; and we once more admonish those who are pressing the claims for office under a Republican organization of the House not to count their chickens yet awhile.

Still, we suspect Mr. Cobb's scheme will not work. It is all the Illinois Douglassites can do to gulp down a resolution to support Trumbull over it comes to supporting a Lecompton South American, they must for very shame's sake, recoil. And so the Sham Democracy will have to fall back on a division of the Pro-Slavery forces, with the chances of a combination after a week or so of excited and ineffectual balloting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Destructive Fire at Louisville---Loss over $100,000.

[From the Louisville Journal, of Monday.]

The fire on Saturday night was by far the most destructive that has occurred here for several years. It broke out in the wholesale drug store of Wilson & Starbird, on the north side of Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt. The building was four stories high, and in the rear connected with a two story building fronting on Bullitt street, the upper story of which was the counting-room of Messrs. W. & S. The fire was discovered a little after 10 o'clock on Bullitt street, by William Moore, private watchman. Nothing positive is known as to its origin. The house was so densely enveloped in smoke, that a clerk who went up stairs made a narrow escape with his life.

The fire engines were promptly on the ground. Some time elapsed however in forcing the doors open on Bullitt street. The inflammable material of the contents of the house, every story of which was filled, caused the flames to spread rapidly and furiously. There was no prospect of saving the building in which it originated, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to save the adjoining houses. This would have been successful had not the water given out in the cisterns. One engine after another had to suspend operations and be taken to the river, by which the flames gained headway. All things considered however, the firemen did remarkably well.

The flames burned the fourth story of the agricultural warehouse of Peter & Buchanan, which was filled with seeds, and also the fourth story of John Watson's saddlery store, and both buildings were thoroughly drenched with water.

The loss of Wilson & Starbird is estimated at $75,000, which we understand is fully insured. Messrs. Tyler have $32,000 in ten offices. Mr. Watson $20,000 in his agencies. Judge Bullock has $10,000 in two agencies, and the remainder is in home offices.

The loss of Peter & Buchanan's stock will not fall much short of $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in two of Mr. Kennedy's agencies and the American office of this city. The building they occupy is owned by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The damage to it will probably not exceed $2,000, and is covered by insurance.

☞ A GREAT CORN CROP.—The Dayton *Empire*, of Oct. 16, says that the Indiana State Agricultural Society has awarded the prize for the best crop of corn to a Dearborn County farmer, who produced over one hundred and ten acres averaged *one hundred and seventy-five bushels per acre.* On the best five acres, the first premium was awarded on one hundred and eighty bushels to the acre, and the same person had incontestible evidence that on one of these acres there grew two hundred and fourteen bushels.

☞ The young women employed in the cartridge-shop of Sharp's rifle factory, Hartford, got up a shooting match on the 21st., at which several valuable prizes were won. Are they getting ready for the irrepressible conflict?

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN WARD COMMITTEES.—The committees of the various Wards, designated by the County Committee to act as Inspectors at the primary meetings to be held on the 29th inst., are requested to meet at the Tremont House, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

TENTH WARD.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ward are requested to meet at George Hock's, corner Blue Island avenue and Eleventh street, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Candidates for the several offices will be on hand to address the meeting. Per order.

☞ The members of the Ward Committee of the 4th Ward are requested to meet Thursday, Oct. 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Colby House, for consultation.

L. LAMPERT, Sec'y.

STEALING A WHIP.—Timothy Casey was taken before Justice Akin yesterday morning and fined $15 for stealing a whip from a wagon standing in the street.

REMOVAL.—The telegraph office has been removed from the Custom House Building to the second story of Scammon's new block, on the corner of Lake and South Clark streets.

MISSING.—A son of James Cahue, living near the North Branch, on the West Side, has been missing since Sunday, and it is feared that the little fellow is drowned, as he was last seen playing near the Branch.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.—The preliminaries for a billiard match between Campbell and Le Brun have been settled, and the match will take place on the 5th prox., at Metropolitan Hall. The amount in issue is $250.

A CANARD.—We are very sorry to learn that the story told of A. Kovats having drawn a prize of $35,000 in a Maryland lottery is entirely unfounded. Mr. K. has met with no such good fortune. However, we don't take back what we said about Kovats.

NOTICE.—The following articles, which were picked up the great fire on the West Side on the 16th ult., are now in the hands of D. H. Howard, Fire Policeman: One carpet, one crumb cloth, 3 chairs, a leather hat case, and a furnace riddle. The owners can have them by applying to Mr. Howard, at 146 West Randolph street.

MILLINERY OPENING.—Mrs. J. McCarthy, to whom was awarded the two first premiums—a *silver medal* and a *diploma of honor*—for the best silk and the best straw bonnets, at the late U. S. Agricultural Fair, will exhibit to-day and during the week at her rooms, No. 149 Lake street, her large and splendid assortment of winter millinery goods. Remember, 149 Lake street, up stairs.

LAND UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the course of anatomy to be given during the present session will be delivered by Dr. T. Deville, late of the Ecole Pratique, Paris, in the College Hall, corner of Market and Randolph streets, on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 27th, at half-past seven precisely. The medical profession and public are respectfully invited.

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.—W. H. Haskell & Co., the Auctioneers on Dearborn street, are now engaged in selling a large collection of books, including a number of the best standard works in every class of literature. Persons wishing to supply their libraries will find this an excellent opportunity for so doing, at very low prices. The books are disposed of at private sale during the day, and at auction in the evening.

☞ Wanted, some good party to adopt a fine female child, German, eighteen months old. The child can be seen at the office of the Ministry at Large any morning between nine and twelve.

Also wanted work in town and country for a number of stout boys from 12 to 17 years of age—American, German, Irish and French.

Good industrious men and women.

Germans, English, and Americans want work; will work at anything that offers to do for a living. Apply to the office of the

MINISTRY AT LARGE.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn that another fine building is to be erected this fall on Randolph street, west of the New York House, on the property owned by MESSRS. Koeffler & Co. The building is to be of brick, four stories high above the basement, and 40 feet front by 120 feet deep. The cut stone front is to be of a very tasteful design, and probably the most elegant erected this season. The upper stories will be fitted up for a Hall and Lodge Rooms. The whole work is under contract, and will be carried on with all possible dispatch, so as to have the building enclosed before winter. Otto H. Matz is the architect.

THE LAKE HURON DISASTER.—There can hardly be a doubt that the three men mentioned as having arrived here, are the only persons that escaped with their lives from the wreck of the propeller Troy, of this port, which was lost in Lake Huron on Tuesday week, consequently 28 persons have been lost. The report received here some days since, that five men had escaped and arrived at Port Sarnia, as we before stated, proves incorrect. Several vessels have arrived at Detroit from the immediate vicinity of the foundering of the Troy, but they report having seen nothing of the missing boats. This is one of the most fatal wrecks that has occurred on the lakes for many years.

SWINDLING A RUBAL.—On Tuesday afternoon, C. R. Horton, from the interior, came into this city to sell a load of wheat. He found a purchaser, who had the wheat weighed, and found there were forty-two bushels and seven pounds. The wheat was delivered to the locality named by the buyer, and when Horton called for his pay, the swindler told him that the person's office for whom he bought it was closed for the night, but gave him an order to get his money in the morning. In the morning Mr. Horton called for his pay, and ascertained that the wheat had been sold to the person on whom he had the order, and the seller had got his pay for it, and showed a receipt. The rogue has not been since seen or heard from.

STEALING CATTLE.—Peter Roth was yesterday arrested on a warrant, and brought before Justice Akin on a charge of stealing cattle from Clybourne & Bros., and selling them to Henry C. Hoffmann, who slaughtered them. Messrs. Clybourne discovered the carcase of one their cattle in Eick's Slaughter House, and identified it by the marks on the hide, and other evidence, in which he could not be mistaken as to the identity. Roth denied all knowledge of the cattle, and warmly affirmed that he never sold them to Hoffmann, while the latter as strenuously asserted that he did. Hoffmann, was previously arrested for stealing the cattle and is now under bonds to appear at the Superior Court to answer for the offence. Roth was held to answer in the same Court.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—INAUGURAL EXERCISES.—The exercises in the organization of the Commercial Department of the University of Chicago took place yesterday afternoon, Judge Bell, Professor of Commercial Science in that institution, delivering his inaugural address before the faculty and students, in the University chapel.

We have previously commended the action of the Trustees of the University in the establishment of this department, as a measure promising great benefits to its students, and we again congratulate the institution upon the acquisition to its faculty of Judge Bell—whose name in connection with commercial education is a household word.

Independent of the advantages to be derived from the course of instruction legitimately pertaining to this department, the students of the University, as we understand the arrangement, also become the patrons of the Commercial College of Bryant, Bell & Stratton, while the students of the College have free access to the lectures of the Law School of the University, located in the College Rooms. Thus the existing relations between these institutions are productive of substantial benefits to both.

PRESIDENT D. S. BARNES.—This gentleman was listened to by an attentive audience on Tuesday evening. His theme was one that interests all, and especially the geologist. That it will require an entire change, and that a radical one, of this earth in two thousand years, or some time in the future, any arithmatician can demonstrate. The population of this globe will increase in such ratio—with all deductions for deaths produced by accident or resulting from natural causes—that it will be entirely covered, and the earth's resources exhausted; and then a change must take place—a new organization. How? is the question; will it be accomplished by fire? That the earth is but a cinder, all geologists agree; that at the depth of one eightieth of the distance to the earth's centre, the heat is such that the hardest rocks are fused; and that the centre of the earth is but one vast body of molten lava; and that through burning mountains this lava, forced by earth's internal powers, finds vent or is ejected, no one can close. That the air and water—all the elements by which we are surrounded—contain the very essentials of combustion, the explosive power of gunpowder and the power of fusion has long since been demonstrated. President Barnet's discourse on this is pointed, argumentative and conclusive.

Mr. B. speaks this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the First Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, West Side.

THE HOLMES CASE.—Mr. W. Holmes, late of Troy, N. Y., whose domestic troubles have been a subject of newspaper comment for some weeks past, has written a letter in self-vindication. The purport of Mr. H.'s defence is, that he is neither a "spiritualist" nor "free-lover", as has been charged—that it was utterly impossible for him to live longer with his wife—that before abandoning her she and her friends had employed the ablest counsel of the place, and were concocting a scheme to tie up his property and get possession of his children—that this determined him to come to Chicago where he could meet his enemies on fair terms—and in a word, that he, Mr. Holmes, is an unjustly abused man, but he will bear it patiently rather than divulge the million and one causes of disagreement, discreet and creditable as they would and could only tend to degrade himself and children as well as his wife." He adds in conclusion:

I am not guilty of a single charge laid to me except one, and that is, that I have been for years the most miserable man imaginable; that I could neither live in happiness or peace with my wife; that I *separated* from her and endeavored to get a decent living, and support children, my only hope of happiness left. One of these children the court has torn from me on account of its extreme youth, and the other will be awarded to me by the court, they have seduced away by the influence of a passional "*affinity*" for her mother's own brother, which the child swore herself, before the court, was as strong as to deprive her of all control over her own judgment. Before they left for New York, my counsel, to secure the legal rights of separating the children, proposed, on my part, to support the mother in the same style in which I was living, and in the same house; that she should have full access as a mother at all times to her children, and to live together in peace and quiet. But such moderate measures of revenge was too strong. She tore from me my youngest child, weeping as if its heart would break, and took my oldest, with her "*lover uncle*" and left for New York.

Let Heaven judge between her and me.

THE TIMES FORGERY.—*Editors Press and Tribune:* In the *Daily Times* of Monday morning appeared a short editorial in reference to the resolutions passed at the Convention of the Northwestern Missionary Association. I have not those resolutions at hand, but I remember reading them, and see no difficulty in understanding their meaning. One of the resolutions advised earnest *application* to Heaven, liberal contributions, and stated times for contributing. I was utterly astonished at the stupidity of the *Times*, or rather its *selfishness*, in perverting the true sense of the resolution, so as to make it read that it was "enjoined upon the members of the Society the importance of the more earnest *application* to Heaven *for more liberal contributions*, with the hint that such contributions should be made regularly and at stated periods."

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This boy's play with words is disgusting in its unworthy the editorial chair, and that's any sensible man should attempt such a trick is a matter of great surprise. The editor violates the rules of both punctuation and common sense. It is to be hoped he will have the candor to make a correction; but it is rather too much to expect him to admit the fact, that he was either stupid or else a knave. P. B.

POLICE.—The following cases underwent the ordeal of the Police Court yesterday, Justice Akin being the arbiter:

Archy Bullard, Mrs. Kehoe, Mary Ann Mullen and Martha Wilson, taken from a vile den on Blue Island Avenue, were fined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as follows: Bullard, $10 and 10 days in Bridewell, and the others $5 and 10 days in the same institution.

Henry Hill, drunk, $5; Edward Maher, do., $5; Edward Day, do., $5; Otto Horl, do., $5; Catherine Sweeney, do., $5; Franklin Ferrill, do., $5; Charles Richards, do., $5; John Dwyer, do., $5; Thomas Dwyer, do., $5.

Margaret Dunn, who came out of the Bridewell a week ago, where she had served a term of a month and a half, applied for a warrant against one Kate Brown, who, she alleged, had struck her. In lieu of arresting the woman Brown, she was herself arrested and fined for being drunk.

Charles Warner was fined $5 for fighting, at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, on Tuesday night.

☞ The Chattel Mortgage sale by auction of the furniture, &c., of the Burnett House, will commence this morning at 9½ o'clock, by Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson.

WELLS STREET.—The paving of Wells street has been completed as far as Madison street. This, we believe, is as far as the pavement is to be laid on that street this season.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be returned to you in time to suit the times.

☞ Actuated by a chivalrous desire to protect our lady readers from imposition, we recommend Cook & McLain's Premium Dye House, at 123 Clark street, as the only place in town where they are sure to have their soiled or faded garments cleansed and dyed to their entire satisfaction, and at reasonable prices.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—"Harper's Ferry Rioters" not to be compared with the murders committed daily in every part of the United States by the use of camphene and burning fluid. G. W. Lee has little chance. Beware! Call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, and procure a safe explosive Oil and Lamp which will give a better and cheaper light than the above mentioned. oct25-7t at 7:00

☞ By the removal of Wamsley & Hueston to 41 and 43 Clark street, they have secured unequalled accommodations for both their wholesale and retail trade.

They now exhibit altogether the largest stock of Millinery at retail to be found in the city; and are showing good taste in their styles of Cloaks and Talmas. oct24 4t

☞ SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. *Also, their Manufacturing Machines, for Tailoring and Leather Sewing,* at 66 Lake street.

oct21 4t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Waldo are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17:2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 134 Lake st. au27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De La Habana!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

MARRIED.

In St. Matthew's Church, in the city of Kenosha, Wis., on Tuesday, October 25th, by the Rev. Jas. Lanphear, of Racine, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, Rector of Grace Church, Galena, Ill., to ANNA WEATHERBURN, daughter of Henry B. Hinds, of Kenosha.

On the 23d inst., in this city, by Rev. Jas. Porter, Mr. EDWARD FAULDS, of Chicago, and MISS SARAH A. METTINGLY of Cherry Grove.

DIED.

Of Congestion of the Lungs, October 26th, 1859, BELLA, daughter of Edward C. and Caroline A. Cleaver, of this city, aged four years and seven months.

The funeral services will take place at their residence, 13 Harrison street, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Summary of News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26th.—The steamship Persia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday the 15th inst.

The rumors from Zurich are contradictory. One report says that the treaty will soon be signed, and the European Congress will be assembled.

The exequator of the Consul at Leghorn has been withdrawn on account of political intrigues, and an explanatory note has been sent to Washington.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Paris. Several Italians were arrested at Bordeaux during his visit.

Nothing is known in relation to the Great Eastern's movements.

The Young Pretender Hero is preparing for Van Couver's Island.

The Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company has purchased the Glasgow steamer and will maintain the line monthly in winter and fortnightly in summer.

It is denied that Lord Clarendon succeeds Lord Canning as Governor-General of India.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is about to visit London.

The Paris Bourse has been depressed, but rallied, rentes closing at 69f. 90c. The Bank of France has lost 57,000,000 francs in specie.

The Pope prolongs his stay at Castle Gondolfo, owing to the agitation at Rome, where a striking manifestation took place in honor of the departing Sardinian Minister.

Rumors are afloat of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and also that the Emperor of Austria will visit Napoleon.

An American frigate had arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murder committed there three years ago.

Delays and misunderstanding are reported in relation to the Lombardy debt, as delaying the action of the Zurich conference. Other reports say that the signing of the treaty may be hourly expected, and that Cavour has left Turin to follow has been already convened, all the great powers of Europe, including England, being represented.

The steamships New York and Borrussia arrived out on the 13th.

THE LATEST DISPATCH.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, had been summoned by telegraph to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw on the 15th. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odessa on the 17th.

It is stated that notwithstanding the capture of Schamyl, the Caucasus cannot be said to be entirely subdued. The *Invalide Russe* says that the mountaineers have another chief not less intrepid and fanatical, and who is still resisting for one or two winters. The Russian army in the Caucasus consist of 60,000 men.

A variety of rumors to the effect that Austria positively declines to sign the treaty of peace, if it is not in accordance with the preliminaries of Villafranca; that Austria declines to protest sequestrating her debts, and that the vessel cannot be advantageously employed for a merely trans-Atlantic traffic, it is patiently adapted to the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen miles. It will make a trip from Liverpool to New York in five days, but it can in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea voyage. Those who go through the voyage instead of over them, but it does pitch and roll so slightly as to cause little serious distress to the passenger.

Other improvements are developed by the trial. The security of the vessel is imperfect. The bulkheads are neither fire-tight nor watertight. Experiments have been made and they should be—automatic. The apparatus for super-heating steam seems only to be available at the cost of great peril. The engineer may be fatally scalded by the sudden escape of steam from the boilers, whether it comes from the mouth of the prisoners or any other source, it was their position that had been improvised and organized as they supposed by enemies. Mr. Harding concurred in the objections. Mr. Hunter on the ground of danger to the prisoners. Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing on the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had enjoyed no opportunity for consulting with the prisoner or preparing a defence. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but sufficient time had not been afforded to receive answers—under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable. Mr. Botts added that at present the excitement was so great as perhaps to deter Northern counsel from coming, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners were to have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed they would come and take part in the case. The Court stated that if physical inability was shown a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectations of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumst

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1859.

A MIXED SUGGESTION.

We suggest to the Chicago *Times*, that, if it is so sincerely desirous as it professes to be, of putting an end to the agitation of the Slavery question, a little moderation toward those who have the misfortune to differ with it, will greatly contribute to secure the result for which it claims to be laboring. We ask no exemption from attack, ourselves; but we submit that when a body of American citizens of unexceptionable character and undoubted honesty of purpose, assemble together for conference about their duty as citizens and Christians in reference to the matter of Slavery in its relation to Church and State, they are entitled at least to decent respect; and that, though they may disagree with the wise men who conduct that sheet, they are not the proper objects of ribaldry and abuse. We speak, of course, of the repeated attacks—as gratuitous as they were malignant—upon the Tract Convention, the American Missionary Association and the North-western Anti-Slavery Convention, which lately assembled in this city. Our readers could not have failed to notice the venom and malev lence with which the individuals of these bodies, not the objects which they would accomplish, were assailed day after day, by the paper of which we speak; nor can they wonder if the foul innuendoes, gratuitous abuse and bitter sneers, of which they were the subjects, bear fruit in renewed and more dangerous agitation. Fortunately we of the North are not so far gone in servility to Slavery that the American privilege of free speech can be curtailed by the efforts of any newspaper; nor are the clergymen who organize and conduct Anti-Slavery societies so far elevated above the level of the unregenerate and non-elect, that they will not resent insult and scurrility by fiercer effort in the cause in which these are met. We do not applaud or defend the radicalism of many of the gentlemen whom these three organizations drew together at this point; they are far in advance of us. But their right to meet in convention, to shed fraternal tears over the wrongs of the slave, to invoke impreca tions upon the system of human chattelhood, or to work for any legal purpose whatever, is unquestioned; and they in the exercise of it, are entitled to the decencies if not the courtesies of even the Pro-Slavery press. We submit that the *Times*, by its recent conduct, as well as by its old intolerance and bigotry whenever this Slavery question is touched—its scandalous attacks upon the right of free discussion and its never failing encomiums upon whatever is despotic in religion and politics—does more to keep alive the strife between the North and the South, than all the Republican papers of State combined. To it and such as it, as well as to the treasonable measures to which all Democratic journals are necessarily committed, do we owe that fanaticism of the two extremes of the country, which is content only with dissolution of the Union at the South, and which break's out in Harper's Ferry insurrections at the North. The *Times* and its confederates will learn, though late, that to their senseless course are to be attributed the difficulties and dangers by which the country is beset.

MINNESOTA.

The government of Minnesota passes into the possession of the Republicans on the 1st of January next; and upon them will be the responsibility of the legislation of that new and fruitful State. We are afraid that they will lack the boldness and radicalism necessary for doing their power wisely. We do not doubt that they will do much toward repairing the wrongs which the moccasined Democracy have inflicted; but that they will have the wisdom and courage to wipe out at once that iniquitous and thieving railroad system which the Democracy inaugurated, and that they can bring themselves up to the point where they will be willing to put their hands to the throat of that other swindle—the banking system, we very much doubt. Like all other settlers in a new country, they, we fear, entertain the notion that wrong of internal improvement must accompany if they do not precede popula tion; and that banks are necessarily antecedent to productive and remunerative industry—two delusions that have cost Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri at least, an hundred millions of dollars which have been virtually thrown into the sea! The legislative history of the States that we have named would be a profitable study for Minnesotians of all parties at this crisis in their affairs. If they learn from it that they have made two serious but not fatal mistakes—that, like the fast sons of some well-to-do parents, they have commenced where their fathers left off, and have spent their all in building for children that are not yet born, we shall be glad.

The relation of this city to Minnesota will be commercially so intimate, that we are, for economical as well as political reasons, specially anxious that the Republicans there should not err. Hence they will pardon us if we tell them,

1st. That Minnesota cannot afford to repudiate her existing debt, no matter by whom or for what contracted; and hence provision should be made for the redemption of her Railroad Bonds, at what they may actually have cost the holders.

2d. That their railroad system is ten, perhaps twenty, years in advance of the wants of the State, and that the aid granted by Congress for its completion is a delusion and a snare. They can do nothing with it better than to stop where they are, pay the cost of the experiment thus far, and store up for future use the lessons which experience has taught.

3d. That banks that aid the business of any country are established only upon the surplus earnings of the people; that where there is no such surplus, bankers must be borrowers and cheats rather than lenders and honest men; that their banks are baseless and fraudulent, and that if they attempt to patch up with new material the system which is rotten throughout, they will fail and pay a round penalty therefor.

—Our friends in that quarter will pardon us for our seeming interference in their affairs; but we so much desire that Minnesota—one of the healthiest, most fruitful and beautiful of the States—should get rid of the curses by which her prosperity is poisoned, and enter upon a career of productive industry, that we must give this sound advice, even though it be unasked and perhaps ungraciously received.

GERRIT SMITH.

The Democratic journals, which are just now laboring to convince the slaves at the South that the Republican party is in favor of servile insurrections, and ready to lend a hand in desolating every slaveholding State with fire and fagot, are constantly asserting that Gerrit Smith is a Republican, and that he was nominated for Congress by a Republican convention. Mr. Smith is not now, nor has he ever been, a Republican. He was elected to Congress as a stump candidate in 1852, nearly four years prior to the organization of the Republican party. His District (Madison and Oswego counties) voted as follows at the time of his election:

Congress	Whig. 4,880	Dem. 4,330	Smith. 1,107
President	Scott. 7,781	Pierce. 7,631	Hale. 3,702.

By inspecting this vote, it will be seen that Smith received the votes of 2,134 Whigs, 2,202 Democrats, and 3,372 Abolitionists. When in Congress he refused to co-operate with the Anti-Nebraska men, and was a great favorite with the fire-eating chivalry. Last year he sought to defeat the Republican ticket in New York, by running for Governor himself, but he received only 5,470 votes in the entire State. As yet there is no evidence that Smith knew anything of Brown's intended Kilhamboing foray into Virginia. It is by no means probable that he did. But so far as the Republican party is concerned, it is of no consequence whether he knew nothing or knew all about that insane and criminal movement. His principles differ as widely from Republicanism as do those of "Mudsill" Hammond and Jeff. Davis. The former occupies one revolutionary extreme—the two latter the other. The middle ground of safety to the Union is held by the Republican party.

MALAPROPOS.

In his recent lecture on Thomas Erskine's defence of freedom of speech and the press in England, the Rev. Dr. Cheever used an apostrophe of this tenor: "O, for an Erskine to "rise bef re our Supreme Court and rescue a "better Constitution from a worse perversion!" Dr. Cheever's reputation as a thoughtful and sententious writer forbids us to suppose that this phrase was thrown into his discourse for rhetorical effect. Yet if we examine it by the light of such facts as the Dred Scott decision and the later opinion rendered by Judge Taney in the Ann case, we shall find that it is utter placed in the mouth of an anchronism of words, than in that of a sober and carefully speaking divine. Erskine had flesh and blood to deal with. His worst foe was *precedent*, not predestinate falsehood and hardness of heart. Foremost on the bench of England sat Mansfield, who had within him the noble humanity embodied in his decision in the Somerset case, which has since passed into the proverb, "Slaves cannot breathe in England." His associates were men of prejudice perhaps, but nevertheless of such integrity and candor that they were assailable by the arguments of everlasting right and truth. Their errors were errors of the head, which a clearer head than their own could make them appreciate and confess. Their worst failing was one which belonged to their time and their education—that of making the law greater than justice. Erskine taught them to make justice as great as the law.

But the errors, (to call them by no harsher name), of the Supreme Court of the United States are inborn and ineradicable. They have such full possession of the bench that they can no more be quashed than the identity of the judges. A new Erskine would have as little chance in arguing the rights of man before Taney and his fellows, as a whale making battle on dry land. The most eloquent appeals that ever came from human lips would fall hurtless against the triple armor of those who pronounced the Dred Scott decision. Men who could so contradict history as to declare that at the period of the Revolution one class of persons had no rights which another class were bound to respect, would sneer Erskine, Burke, Mirabeau, Fisher Ames and Patrick Henry all out of court. Against precedent and prejudice the fire of eloquence may make headway, but in the face of stolid barbarity and ingrained falsehood it is not less feeble than the mediocrity which finds play at every session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

We have already stated that the movement now on foot to so change the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church as to admit lay delegates to seats in both the General and Annual Conferences, originated with the clergy of that church, and that as yet the laity had manifested but little interest in the matter. Some of the Annual Conferences have taken action upon the subject, and in every instance, we believe, in which it has been brought to the attention of these bodies, the proposition has been cordially entertained.

At the recent session of the Rock River Conference a report and resolutions favorable to the measure passed unanimously, and the Presiding Elders were requested to bring the subject before the Quarterly Conferences with the view of ascertaining the wishes of the laity upon the subject.

Thus far we have seen no definite proposition as to the proportion of lay and clerical delegates, or whether the two classes shall sit and vote together as one body, or whether they shall compose distinct houses with concurrent legislative powers. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of this city, has proposed a plan for the settlement of all necessary details at the next General Conference, which we understand meets with general favor among the clergy. We observe in some of our exchanges a call for such members of the church as are in favor of lay representation in the conferences, to assemble in mass meeting in May next at Buffalo, during the session of the General Conference at that place, to deliberate upon the subject.

If we may judge from the tone of the church organs and from the action of the local conferences, the clergy are ready to co-operate in securing the proposed change, and it now rests with the laity to determine whether or not it shall be made.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

We print in this day's paper the Pope's Letter to his Cardinals, on the state of his temporal dominions, as one of the curiosities of the century in which we live. Let the reader remember that the unpardonable crime of which he accuses the people of the revolted provinces, is a keen desire to make their own laws and say their own prayers, without the intervention of Rome or its priests. The entire letter is a disgraceful exhibition of the spirit by which Catholicism is animated—the spirit which our Democratic politicians are wooing with a degree of ardor that is as assiduous as it is disgusting.

Incendiary Letters.

Among the proofs of complicity on the part of Northern men with the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the Washington and Baltimore journals gravely parade the following letter:

LETTER FROM FRED DOUGLASS.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN BROWN:—I am very busy at home. Will you please come up with my son Fred. and take a mouthfull with me?

In haste, yours truly, FRED DOUGLASS.

December 8.

The treasonable part of this letter is the invitation to Brown to "come up" and bite something. Wise will probably demand Douglass' surrender to be tried by a Virginia court for advising Brown to "take a mouthful."

Horses and Cattle.

Goodrich's new book on Natural History—said to be one of the most valuable publications of the season—has the following estimate of the number of horses and cattle in the world:

"The general estimate has been 8 to 10 horses in Europe for every hundred inhabitants. Denmark has 45 horses to every hundred inhabitants, which is more than any other European country.

Great Britain and Ireland have	3,500,000 horses.
France	3,000,000 "
Austria, Prussia, exclusive of Italy	3,000,000 "
Russia	4,000,000 "

"The United States have 5,000,000 horses, which is more than any European country; the horses of the whole world are estimated at 57,430,000."

A very extended view is also given (vol. i., p. 480 to 505) of the bovine animals, and especially of the ox kind, tracing the origin of the different breeds, with ample notices of the qualities of each. In respect to them we have also copious tables showing the number of domestic cattle belonging to the different countries of the world. From these estimates it appears that

Russia has	20,000,000 domestic cattle.
Great Britain and Holland	8,000,000 "
Austria	6,000,000 "
France	6,000,000 "
United States of America	25,000,000 "

The whole world is estimated to contain 210,000,000. It is supposed that one-third of them are killed annually, so that we have about 70,000,000 carcasses, weighing 28,000,000,000 pounds, 70,000,000 skins, 140,000,000 horns, and 280,000,000 feet, annually to be converted into beef, tallow, leather, combs, manure, &c.

First Fruits of the Marriage.

The New York *Tribune*, a few days since, published a pungent satire, in verse, on the "Diamond Wedding," written by C. T. Stedman, of that city.

Bartlett,—Lieut. Washington Bartlett—father of the heroine of the "Diamond Wedding," is indignant.

Bartlett,—Lieut. Washington Bartlett—writes to know if Stedman is the author.

Stedman says Yes.

Bartlett—Lieut. Washington Bartlett—thereupon sends word to Stedman, by "a friend," that he is a lying dog-fighter.

Stedman says he want apologies, but will fight.

Whereupon, Bartlett—*Lieut.* Washington Bartlett—shows the "white feather," and says he will use the *Tribune* for libel.

The *Tribune*, replies, See and be blowed.

Here the first chapter closes.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

The Fort Kearny Frauds.

The perpetrators of the Pembina frauds in Minnesota, the Wapacca swindle in Wisconsin, and the Oxford and Kickapoo villainies in Kansas, appear to have made a rendezvous this year at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, where they have managed to scuffle up a majority of *two hundred and thirty-eight* for Experience Estabrook, the Democratic candidate for Delegate in Congress. Fort Kearny precinct is 180 miles west of the Missouri River, outside the limits of any organized county, and numbers, perhaps, twenty legal voters. There are two or three companies of U. S. soldiers stationed there, who are prohibited from voting by act of Congress. The way Mr. Estabrook's majority was manufactured at the Fort is thus related by the Omaha *Republican*:

"During the week, several gentlemen have come into town, who spent election day at the Fort." They have made affidavits exposing what they saw at the polls, and how the election was conducted. We have never in our lives heard so sickening and disgusting, a recital of depravity as these gentlemen give. They say it was a perfect farce from the beginning to the end. So much, and so bodly so, that they did not suppose there was any intention of making it return a sham that poll: Soldiers voted four and five times. Take one they tell of, as an instance. He came up to the poll, and voted in his blouse, stepped a few paces aside, changed his blouse for an overcoat, returned and voted again, passed back, took off his overcoat and returned in his shirt sleeves, and voted a third time; went out, and in a few minutes returned in citizens dress, and voted the fourth time; then he got an old hat, a ragged, dirty coat and came up and voted the fifth time. One of the Board remarked to him, so the crowd could hear, that "he was a good voter." These gentlemen were all besieged to vote, and on objecting on the ground that they were not residents, were told by a person, well known to our citizens, that he had voted twice that day, and intended to vote again. Said he, "my brothers in Omaha and everybody here knows it!" They won't object to your voting if you go for Eastabrook—Democrats are legal voters anywhere!" Four of these gentlemen did vote! One declined to do so. They say the Board were all drunk but one member, and were rioting all day. There was no attempt to conceal the farce, or the frauds they were committing. After the polls were closed, these men, whose names are familiar in all the river towns, sat down together and made out a long list of names that *ought to have votes for Eastabrook*, and started for the polls to enter them as voters, and from subsequent conversation with these men, they have no doubt they were returned as having voted for Gen. Experience Eastabrook! They further say that after the polls had been closed and the boxes deposited at the Trading Post two men came to the store and represented that they lived at Plum Creek. They were asked to vote, and on their consenting the polls were re-opened, and they voted."

The *Republican* gives the following returns, which comprise all that had been received at Omaha on the 19th inst., except the proceeds of the Fort Kearney swindle:

EASTABROOK'S MAJORITIES.		DAILY'S MAJORITIES.	
Dakota county	92	Washington county	55
Burt	50	Florence	19
Douglas	56	Hall	79
Dupry	38	Cass	134
Platte	40	Nemaha	114
Monroe	2	Johnson	76
Lancaster	35	Clay & Gage	17
Richardson	35	Cuming	17
		Butler	17
	267	Total	8,003
		Estabrook's majorities	267
		Majority for Daily	226

Ballooning Extraordinary.

A serious attempt is to be made to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. Up to this time the frequent notices in the New York journals of parties in that city who were constructing a mammoth balloon for that long and dangerous voyage, have been passed lightly by the public, as of a piece with the canards by which journalists in that city is wont to make periodical sensations. But there seems to be now no reasonable doubt that "Professor" Lowe and his associates, eight in all, have determined upon the venture, and that the voyage will be soon undertaken. From a paragraph in the *Post* describtive of the novel which, machine, ship, or what not, we learn that the balloon differs from other balloons only in its xtraordinary size, and in having attachments beneath for the ordinary car, and for the mechanism of propeller fitted up with an Ericsson engine—the latter as a means of reserve, if, as may happen, the voyagers should take water before the termination of the trip. The balloon will hold 812,000 feet of gas, which, the projectors believe, will be bouyant enough to carry the proposed number of passengers, and all their necessary stores.

When we remember that nothing really valuable is known of aerial navigation which was not known in Montgolfier's province when balloons first began to fly, and that the boasted experience of the many aronauts who have perled their necks in numberless ascents, amounts to nothing but conjecture, we may safely characterise the hardihood of these bold experimenters as unparalleled. That they will fail and perhaps die miserably we do not doubt. But as every man who chooses to knock his own b inino st has a constitutional right to do so, we know of no reason why these mad caps should not be safe and to go ahead to destruction as fast as their balloon can carry them. Their success would prove little; their failure would prove less.

Familiar Words—St. Louis.

We find the following, a part of a long article, in the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday. The tone of the extract will be familiar to Chicago ears:

Is attempting to awaken St. Louis to a sense of her real situation, we have been entirely successful. The effect was as sudden and salutary as that of an electric battery on the nervous system of a lethargic subject. Nor are we at all discomposed by the manner in which the news was received by rival cities. Their ill-concealed satisfaction will have no other effect than to stimulate us all to greater exertion for our own good. We realize now more forcibly than ever, that they can no longer trust to mere natural advantages. Certainly it is time to awake from the lethargy of their prosperity—commerce and manufactures—were visibly wasting. St. Louis is indebted for all she is to these causes. If the crescent promise which she gives shall ever be fulfilled—shall ever shine out full-orbed—it will be by their operation. The great value of real estate now, is the direct consequence of the prosperity of her commerce in times past, though of course not remote. Hence, such value is not a correct indication of the condition of things to-day; and we do not hesitate to assert that the high prices of that species of property is one of the causes which has injuriously affected commerce and manufactures. Much of the capital which should be invested in mercantile and manufacturing business has found its way literally into the ground, where it is as non-productive as the undecomposed quartz of the San Juan mountains. The consequence is that money is scarce and things high. Among the other causes which operate to keep down the price of the necessaries of life as well as yourselves and all good persons. Amidst so much bitterness, however, we enjoy the consolation that by far the greater part of the people of the Missouri provinces grieved at and totally abhorring such machinations, preserve their fidelity towards the legitimate prince, labor assiduously and zealously for our civil dominion and that of this Holy See; and that the entire clergy of these same provinces, worthy certainly of great praise, have nothing more at heart than to fulfil diligently the duties of their office amidst public movements and disturbances, showing clearly their singular faith and respect towards us and this Apostolic See, and contemning and despising the most arduous dangers.

"But now, by reason of our weighty office, and bound by a solemn oath, being obliged to defend fearlessly the cause of our most sacred religion, and to preserve firmly from all violation the rightful possessions of the Roman Church and to uphold constantly our and this Apostolic See's civil sovreignty, and to deliver it to our successors intact, the patrimony of the blessed Peter; we cannot refrain from raising our apostolic voice again, that especially the whole Catholic world, and from whom in our severe difficulties we have received so many admirable and luminous testimonials of fidelity, love and care for us, this Holy See, and the patrimony of the blessed Peter, may know how strongly we disapprove what those men have dared to commit in the provinces of our Pontifical dominions. Therefore, in this your most ample assembly, we entirely reprobate and declare null and void, as well as those already mentioned as all other acts whatever of the rebels against the ecclesiastical power and immunity, and against our and this Holy See's supreme civil dominion, sovereignt, power and jurisdiction, by what ever name they may be called.

"No one is ignorant that all those who in the said provinces who have lent their aid, counsel or consent to the above-mentioned acts, or have favored them in any other way, have incurred the excellent sentences and heavy penalties which are mentioned in our aforesaid allocution. For the rest, venerable brethren, let us go forward rugly to the throne of Grace, that by the divine aid we may obtain consolation and strength in such adverse circumstances; nor let us desist from praying and supplicating humbly and earnestly with assiduous and fervid prayers to God, who is rich in mercy, that by his omnipotent power he may bring back to better counsels and the paths of justice, religion and salvation, all those who err, of whom, perhaps, some, miserably deceived, know not what they do."

Brown's Account of the Battle of Ossawatomie.

James Redpath, Esq., produces the following, among other reminiscences of Old Brown, which he has written for the Boston *Atlas & Bee*. It is Brown's account of the Battle of Ossawatomie:

Early in the morning of the 30th of August, the enemy's scouts approached to within one mile and a half of the western boundary of the town of Ossawatomie. At this place my son Frederick K. (who was not attached to my force) had lodged with some four other young men from Lawrence, and a young man named Garrison, from Middle Creek.

The scouts, led by a pro-slavery preacher named White, shot my son dead in the road, whilst he—as I have since ascertained—supposed them to be friendly. At the same time they butchered Mr. Garrison and badly mangled one of the young men from Lawrence, who came with my son, leaving him for dead.

This was not far from sunrise. I had stopped during the night about two and-a-half miles from them, and nearly one mile from Ossawatomie. I had no organized force, but only some twelve or fifteen new recruits, who were ordered to leave their preparations for breakfast, and follow me into the town, as soon as the news was brought to me.

As I had no means of learning correctly the force of the enemy, I placed twelve of the recruits in a log house, hoping we might be able to defend the town. I then gathered some fifteen more men together, who were armed with guns, and proceeded in the direction of the enemy. After going a few rods we could see them approaching the town in line of battle, about one-half a mile off upon a hill west of the village. I then gave up all idea of doing more than to annoy, from the timber near the town into which we all retreated, and which was filled with a thick growth of underbrush, but had no time to recall the twelve men in the log house, and so lost their assistance in the fight.

At the point above named, I met with Capt. Cline, a very active young man, who had with him some twelve or fifteen mounted men, and persuaded him to go with us into the timber, on the southern side of the town. Mr. Leeder Cline Cygnes, a little to the northwest from the village. Here the men, numbering not more than thirty in all, were directed to scatter and secrete themselves as well as they could, and await the approach of the enemy. This was done in full view of them, who must have seen (the whole movement) and had to be done in the utmost haste. I believe Capt. Cline and some of his men were not even dismounted in the halts, but cannot be positive. When the line left wing of the enemy had approached to within common rifle's shot, we commenced firing, and very soon threw the northern branch of the enemy's line into disorder. This continued some fifteen or twenty minutes, which gave us an uncommon opportunity to annoy them. Capt. Cline and his men soon got out of ammunition and retired across the river.

After the enemy rallied we kept up our fire, until by the time of the fifth or sixth and another, we had but six or seven left. We then retired across the river.

We had one man killed, a Mr. Powers, from Capt. Cline's company, in the fight. One of my men, a Mr. Partridge, was shot in crossing the river. Two or three of the party who took part in the fight are yet missing and may be lost or taken prisoners. Two were wounded, viz: Dr. Updegraff and a Mr. Collis.

I cannot speak in high terms of them and of many others I have not now time to mention.

One of my best men, together with myself, was struck with a partially spent ball from the enemy in the commencement of the fight, but were only bruised. The loss I refer to is one of my missing men. The loss of the enemy, as we learn by the different statements of our prisoners as well as their people, was some thirty one or two killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. After burning the town to ashes and killing a Mr Williams, they left another whom another party claimed, they took a hasty leave, carrying their dead and wounded with them. They did not attempt to cross the river, nor to search for us, and have not since returned to look over their work.

I give this in great haste in the midst of constant interruptions. My second son was with me in the fight and escaped unharmed, This I mention for the benefit of his friends.

Old Brackett Watson, I hear boasts of having killed my son, of course he is a lion.

JOHN BROWN.

Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1859.

The following laughable incident is also related in connection with Brown's capture of a Missouri party who had pursued him and his collection of "chattels" to the Nebraska frontier last March:

The Sheriff, seeing the old man's preparations, with prudential courage, wheeled around his horse and galloped off. Dozens of his followers imitated his example. There was one company, however that refused to fly. Brown captured them.

He caused them to dismount, and, as the negroes on their horses.

They swore.

Old Brown ordered them to be silent, as he would permit no blasphemy in his presence.

They swore again.

He said to the old man, as he drew his pistol with stern earnestness, which left no room to doubt his intention.

They knelt down, and he ordered them to pray!

He detained them for five days, and compelled them to pray night and morning.

They never swore again in Old Brown's presence!

They returned to Atchison; one of them indiscreetly told the story; the ridicule that overwhelmed the others, compelled them, we were recently informed, to leave the town.

Old Brown.

[From the N. Y. Century.]

Brown was evidently a madman. Some years ago he visited New York, and we are informed, plundered forth with careful secrecy to a few persons, a plan of running off slaves from the near plantations in Maryland, to the mountains where they might form earthworks for defence, and subterranean log forts, as *points d'appui* from which to harass operations. How much or less was successful in getting a single person to approve his project. He impressed those to whom he addressed himself as a crazy enthusiast, whose brain had become morbidly affected by his sufferings and achievements in Kansas, and no one believed that he would ever attempt the mad schemes he was brooding over. Still it is now certain that he has contemplated them for two years or more.

There are two considerations proper to be expressed in connection with this unfortunate affair, viz: That it has just the degree of importance that attaches to a riot instigated by a madman who could persuade only twenty others madmen to join him; this is the full extent of consequence that it can claim. The other consideration is, that a slave insurrection in fact among the things that can ever obtain any countenance with the people of the Northern States. A few crazy fanatics will embrace this second suggestion, but for the fact that there are men in the South as mad on the fancy that northern labor can ever wield slave, as on that of slave liberation. Of the possibility of insurrection at any time, Southern journals may be presumed to know more and better than ourselves.

A Card from J. R. Giddings.

[From the Philadelphia American.]

While coming to this city, on Saturday, I first read a telegraph dispatch from Washington, stating that Brown (the insane captive at Harper's Ferry) refused, in the presence of Senator Mason and Messrs. Fulkner and Vallandingham, to answer the question, whether he had consulted Mr. Giddings about his Virginia expedition?"

It is evident that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain facts on which to predicate a charge of crime, or of any immoral or dishonorable act. Had such been their object they would not have published what was not said; but they proclaim their suspicions, and by such insuendoes and insinuations seek to impugn the motives and conduct of others.

I do not feel called on to reply to such attempts to cast reproach upon myself. I say to my fellow citizens generally, and to my *peers*, I have served my country as long and I hope as honestly as either of you; and you know, and the country knows, that any question you may propound to me touching the government, its past or present position, will be frankly, promptly, and fully answered, to the extent of my knowledge and belief; and I pronounce this attempt to assail me dishonorable, unworthy of your positions, unworthy of honorable men.

But you must not escape from the responsibility of your own conduct by thus assailing one who has for years cautioned you of the results that must follow the efforts of yourselves and party to extend slavery, and your determined purpose to involve the people of the free States in the disgrace and crime of supporting an institution which all honest and independent men of those States repudiate. No man of our nation has done more than one of you to produce this state of public sentiment which attracted the attention of the people. They are the immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of yourselves and party to establish slavery in Kansas. Murderers there were rewarded by Executive appointments to office. Brown's sons were the victims of that despotism which your party aided in the form of an institution which the people abhorred.

These facts do not rest on suspicion, nor on the refusal of a victim to answer any question. They rest upon the records, and the history of the government itself. No evasion, no torgiversation, can change the enduring results to which I refer. And you would better subserve the public good by exerting your influence and occupying your time in correcting the evils you and your party have brought upon the country, than by vain efforts to involve others in the crimes which you and your associates have committed.

To the public I will say that Brown never consulted me in regard to his Virginia expedition, or, any other expedition or movement whatever.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

GRAND HORSE, Phil's, Oct. 24, 1859.

Fires on the Prairie.

We hear of considerable damage done by fires on the prairies in Livingston and the upper part of McLean counties, between seventy and eighty tons of hay, belonging to Messrs. J. D. Laney and S. Bush of Chenoa, were destroyed on Saturday last. In the south part of Livingston county on Sunday, the fire ran through the large cornfield of Mr. Benjamin Herr, taking all the weeds, together with the leaves and the very husks of the corn. Fortunately the fire was driven with such force by the wind that the stalks and corn we left uninjured. It is said that there is no ease on record where so large an amount of corn was completely "shucked" in so short a period as this; nearly ever ear being left bare; and requiring only to be broken off and conveyed to the crib. Mr. Alexander Wilson, living east of Gridley station, had a large amount of hay destroyed—his entire stock for the winter. Quite a number of horses narrowly escaped destruction.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—Intelligence has been received at Boston of the death of Mrs. Marsh, one of the Missionaries of the American Board at Mosul.

THE POPE TO THE CARDINALS.

An Important Document.

The Rome correspondent of the New York *Herald Post*, sends to that paper a translation of the Latin text of the Pope's recent letter to the Cardinals, touching the political troubles in the Papal dominions. It is as follows:

"Venerable Brethren: In the allocution we delivered to you on the twentieth of last June, we deplored with the greatest grief of heart all that had been committed by the enemies of the Apostolic See in Bologna, Ravenna, and other parts, against our civil and legit-mate sovereignty and that of the said See. Moreover, in the same harangue, we declared that all such persons had occurred the ecclesiastical censures and penalties inflicted by the sacred canons, and that all their acts were null and void. We were constrained by the hope that those rebellious children, excited and moved by these our words, would return to their duty, especially as all know with what mildness and lenity we have always acted, from the beginning of our supreme pontificate, and with what alacrity and earnestness, even in most difficult times, we have ever directed our care towards the temporal usefulness and tranquility of our people. But this our hope has vanished. For those persons, strongly urged by advice, instigations and assistance, of all kinds, from abroad, and rendered more audacious thereby, left nothing untried to perturb the whole of the Aemilian provinces subject to our rule, and to detach them from our civil sovereignty and that of this Holy See. Hence, in these same provinces, the standard of rebellion and defection has been raised, and the Pontifical government done away with, dictators of the Subalpine kingdom were at first appointed, who were next raised extraordinary commissaries, and afterwards denominated governors-general, and who, rashly assuming the rights of our supreme sovereignty, removed from the public offices all those persons whom, from their tried fidelity to the legitimate prince, they suspected would not adhere to their depraved council. These men did not hesitate next to invade the ecclesiastical power also, giving out new laws respecting hospitals, orphan asylums, and other pious establishments and institutions. Nor did they fear to vex certain ecclesiastics, whom they expelled or imprisoned; but, moved by open hatred to this holy Apostolic See, they were not afraid to conceive on the sixth day of this month, in Bologna, an assembly called by them national, of the people of the Emilian provinces, in which they promulgated a decree full of false accusations and pretexts, and in which, falsely asserting the unanimity of the people, they declared, contrary to the rights of the Roman Church, that they would no longer submit to the civil Pontifical government. And on the following day they moreover declared, as is now the fact, that they wished to adhere to the government and realm of the King of Sardinia.—Amongst these lamentable audacities the rulers of this faction do not cease to employ every art to corrupt the morals of the people by means of books and journals published at Bologna and elsewhere, encouraging them in their boldness and heaping abuse upon Christ's vicar on earth, turning into ridicule pious and religious practices and laughing at the prayers put up to obtain the all-powerful protection of the most holy and immaculate Virgin Mary, the mother of God.

"In theatrical representations, public morality, decency and virtue are outraged, and persons sacred to God are held up to the common contempt and derision of all. These things, however, are done by those who declare themselves Catholics and venerators of the supreme spiritual power and authority of the Roman Pontiff. But every one can see how calumnious and false is the declaration, because, in doing such things, they conspire with all who wage shameful war against the Roman Pontiff and the Catholic Church, and do their utmost to uproot and extirpate from the minds of all our divine religion and its salutary doctrine, if such a thing could ever be done. On which account you especially, Ou venerable brethren! who are participators in our labors and anxieties, can easily imagine our affliction, and the grief and indignation which affects us as well as yourselves and all good persons. Amidst so much bitterness, however, we enjoy the consolation that by far the greater part of the people of the Aemilian provinces grieved at and totally abhorring such machinations, preserve their fidelity towards the legitimate prince, labor assiduously and zealously for our civil dominion and that of this Holy See; and that the entire clergy of these same provinces, worthy certainly of great praise, have nothing more at heart than to fulfil diligently the duties of their office amidst public movements and disturbances, showing clearly their singular faith and respect towards us and this Apostolic See, and contemning and despising the most arduous dangers.

"But now, by reason of our weighty office, and bound by a solemn oath, being obliged to defend fearlessly the cause of our most sacred religion, and to preserve firmly from all violation the rightful possessions of the Roman Church and to uphold constantly our and this Apostolic See's civil sovreignty, and to deliver it to our successors intact, the patrimony of the blessed Peter; we cannot refrain from raising our apostolic voice again, that especially the whole Catholic world, and from whom in our severe difficulties we have received so many admirable and luminous testimonials of fidelity, love and care for us, this Holy See, and the patrimony of the blessed Peter, may know how strongly we disapprove what those men have dared to commit in the provinces of our Pontifical dominions. Therefore, in this your most ample assembly, we entirely reprobate and declare null and void, as well as those already mentioned as all other acts whatever of the rebels against the ecclesiastical power and immunity, and against our and this Holy See's supreme civil dominion, sovereignt, power and jurisdiction, by what ever name they may be called.

"No one is ignorant that all those who in the said provinces who have lent their aid, counsel or consent to the above-mentioned acts, or have favored them in any other way, have incurred the excellent sentences and heavy penalties which are mentioned in our aforesaid allocution. For the rest, venerable brethren, let us go forward rugly to the throne of Grace, that by the divine aid we may obtain consolation and strength in such adverse circumstances; nor let us desist from praying and supplicating humbly and earnestly with assiduous and fervid prayers to God, who is rich in mercy, that by his omnipotent power he may bring back to better counsels and the paths of justice, religion and salvation, all those who err, of whom, perhaps, some, miserably deceived, know not what they do."

—The Boston Daily *Advertiser*, in commenting upon the Harper's Ferry affair, very justly remarks:

If the Northern Democrats and those who sympathize with them have in fact any faith in their own professions of zeal for the constitutional feeling, they have it now in their power to do something for the service of the Union. By representing this matter fairly, by bringing to the fact that our people without distinction of party abhor such attempts at servile insurrection, they may do something toward allaying the over-excited feeling which is sure to arise at the South, while if they pursue their present course of falsely charging an indirect responsibility upon every part of our people, they certainly furnish fuel for the passions of those who charge a direct responsibility upon the North. Let us see who they are now, that we may mark and brive by fostering sectional jealousy and hatred.

—The Jackson *Mississippian* commenting upon the recent election in that State, says:

"By this vote we see that Mississippi gives her voice in favor of resistance to Black Republican rule, and demands Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. Ah! she gives it too in thunder tones. The total vote of the State was less than 45,000, and of that number more than 35,000 free, independent and fearless Mississippians planted themselves upon that platform. All true Southern men will stand by that man at the result, no matter what may have been their political differences. They should rejoice, because by this decision Mississippi has taken her position, unmistakably, for or against the 'irrepressible conflict.' And we say now, that if the Democracy in the Charleston Convention, indorse that platform, it will become the Southern party of the land with the will and the power to stem the tide of Black Republicanism. But if they fail to do it, let the Charleston Convention and the Democratic party sink together, and a great Southern party will be formed, both ready and able to maintain our constitutional rights in the Union of our independence out of it as a Southern Confederacy of co-equal States."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—A well-preserved colossal bronze bust of Cicero has been recently discovered near Pompeii.

—Robert P. Dunlap, ex-Governor of Maine, and a Member of Congress from 1843 to '47, died at his residence in Brunswick, Me., a few days since.

—The Louisville *Journal* says: "An Illinois paper prgdicts that Douglas will fall just as Broderick did." We predict he won't and we know him best.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that Louis Napoleon, when he returned from America, left a little bill at his lodgings in the Hotel Napoleon, in Hoboken, which remains unsettled to this day.

—During a recent visit to Nashville, Tenn., Lieut. Maury was invited by the Legislature of the State to visit the Representative Hall. He did so, and was received with a complimentary address by Mr. Speaker Whitthorne.

—A young New Yorker "broke the bank" three times at Baden-Baden this season—once for twenty-six thousand francs, a second time for forty-five thousand francs, and a third time for—not stated what. The bank "breaks" at whatever sum it pleases.

—The Danville, Ky. *Tribune* announces the death at that place of Hon. J. L. Bridges, for many years Judge of the Circuit Court, and for half a century an eminent lawyer. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

—The New York correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Independent Democrat* says that "George Law, that patriot who once aspired to the Presidency, boasts that he did not vote at the last annual election, and takes no interest in political affairs."

—The Hon. W. W. Boyce of S. C., has written a letter declaring his preference for the Hon. Jo. Lane, for the Presidency. The Memphis *Avalanche* is strong for the same candidate, but declines to state how he stands on the re-opening of the African slave-trade.

—In Philadelphia, according to the directory, there are 595 Smiths, 413 Browns, 536 Johnsons, 304 Joneses, 309 Williamses, 225 Wilsons, and 178 Davises. Of the Smiths, 40 rejoice in the Christian name of John, while of the Joneses there are 36 who are known by that excellent prefix. Of the Johnsons, one-half the number are colored.

—The nomination of the Hon. Geo. N. Briggs for Governor, by an Opposition (really straight American) Convention, in Massachusetts, was made without that gentleman's knowledge, in the vain hope of thereby contributing to the defeat of Gov. Banks. There is no doubt that Mr. Briggs, who is a staunch Republican, will decline any such use of his name.

—A friend of Peter Parley

Real Estate.

SALE—At low prices and favorable terms.
OUSES AND LOTS
ession, West Randolph street, Prairie street, Dox Prairie street, West Jo
HENRY F. GUNDY, 84 W. St.
No. 6 Walker's Block, 24 Dearborn street.

SE RAILROAD, GAS AND WATER.

utiful Residence Lots,
A AVENUE,
Corner of Commerce Street.
Low and Payments Easy.
ALSO AT
TTAGE GROVE.
ome lots, within three minutes walk of the Lake Shore R'y., beautifully timbered, high and healthy, for sale cheap and on easy terms.
JOHN WORK,
No. 111 Lake street.

FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
belonging to LAND UNIVERSITY, and now in the present favorable inducements to persons wishing the luxuries of country life within an hour of Chicago.
The City of Chicago Lot Record on the west bank of Lake Forest, and may be obtained free above the level of the lake—will make north from Chicago, on both the Northwestern Railroads. Abundant supply of pure springs and natural beauties, and in the healthiness the advantages for a school in this place are not to be exceeded by any on the
have now under way the erection of several handsome dwelling houses for permanent residence, and will be sold at reasonable prices and on favorable terms.
Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 181 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
deb-ly

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The issues of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh, Office Room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars, free by mail, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp.
my21-d&w3 6m.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York.
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

DEN CITY INSTITUTE—
Harrison street, near State. The Eighth will commence on Monday, September 5th, for all, and especially for the sharpening of the
No. 6 Walker's Block, 24 Dearborn street.

ANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF
rcantile Colleges.
Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good through the whole Chain of Colleges. Send for "Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Commercial College," or "Bull's Commercial College," the most complete and extensive treatises on Book-keeping ever published. Address
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

'S SEMINARY—No. 275 Wabash street, North Division. The fifth school year will commence Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1860. Make early application. Prices low. Circulars sent by mail. Three per cent. For further particulars at Cooke's Bookstore.
O. T. SKOW, Principal.

& PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
Y GOOD SAUCE,
applicable to every variety of Dishes.
a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, dated 30th January, 1857:
"Allow me to say that I consider it a Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome that is made."
Beware of Counterfeits!
Ingravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressings & Pickles Worcestershire Sauce imparts a delicious flavor to the dish and promotes health.
Signature of PERRINS on every bottle of Sauce.
Sold by Grocers and Dealers generally everywhere.
oct30-3m-d&w

Fact Number One.—That Christadoro's Excelsior Dye has recently been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist in America. He pronounces the Dye absolutely harmless to the Hair and Skin.
FACT NUMBER TWO.
The Excelsior Dye is instantaneous in its effects; produces the identical color, which is indistinguishable from that of nature; and actually strengthens and invigorates the hair. This fact is established by competent affidavits.
FACT NUMBER THREE.
The sales of the Dye have increased two hundred per cent. in one year, and every respectable druggist and lady dresser finds it necessary to keep it as a standard article. Sold wholesale and retailed by all Hair Dressers. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
oct4-1md&w

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 181 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
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my21-d&w3 6m.

Special Notices.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic destruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, fatulency, pains in the stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists.
oct8xlm

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to some as preventatives of disease. We are never too well armed against the hostility of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorant they may find in Hostetter's Bitters—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At the season particularly the strongest man is not proof against the maladies in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague the Bitters is more potent than any demand of quinine, while the debilitated cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters professes to cure. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.
oct30-2w-d&w

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The sales of the Dye have increased two hundred per cent. in one year, and every respectable druggist and lady dresser finds it necessary to keep it as a standard article. Sold wholesale and retailed by all Hair Dressers. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
oct4-1md&w

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 181 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
deb-ly

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The issues of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh, Office Room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars, free by mail, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp.
my21-d&w3 6m.

Educational.

NE COLLEGE—Racine College, with a large number of Professors than heretofore, offers superior educational facilities, is now open for the reception of students. The tuition of students of the Academic Department, of eight years old and upwards are fitted for, and admitted into the College.
REV. J. HEMINGWAY, D. D.,
No. 6 Walker's Block, 24 Dearborn street.

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A AVENUE,
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belonging to LAND UNIVERSITY, and now in the present favorable inducements to persons wishing the luxuries of country life within an hour of Chicago.
The City of Chicago Lot Record on the west bank of Lake Forest, and may be obtained free above the level of the lake—will make north from Chicago, on both the Northwestern Railroads. Abundant supply of pure springs and natural beauties, and in the healthiness the advantages for a school in this place are not to be exceeded by any on the
have now under way the erection of several handsome dwelling houses for permanent residence, and will be sold at reasonable prices and on favorable terms.

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State Bonds for Banking purposes and Railroad Stocks of every description bought and sold in New York and Boston by telegraph. Quotations received daily.
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MAY, 1851.

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No. 5 Clark Street, (Goode's Building) Chicago, Ill.
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oct13-b14m

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, *Burlington, Iowa,*
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References—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., Chicago; Corning and Kendall, Chicago; and American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis.
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DELAHAY, DUGGER & GALLAGHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Leavenworth City, K. T.
Will attend to all professional business entrusted to their care—also to buying, selling, or paying taxes on real estate, and in any portion of the Territory.
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[may24-d&w1y

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, *No. 50 Exchange Place,*
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The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.
mh31-ly 6879

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Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
WM. B. OGDEN, President. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Vice President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.
feb6

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, *Corner Clark and Lake Street,*
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[je26, '59-tf. JOHN O. AMBLER.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, Chicago, Ill., receive and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal advances granted on Depositors and Produce consigned. Sterling and Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal offices of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Liverpool, London, and New York Quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Eastern County Securities, Railroad bonds negotiated abroad.
ALEX. HOFFMAN. OTTO GELPCKE.
nov2-tf

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Refers to Young, Swanson, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.
feb3.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.—
$25, $35 and $40.
I. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced machine in use. Make the same stitch as the $50 machine; are large, 2x4 inches under the arm, set fast in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, new from two common spools, do the cornered and finest work, fit stitches to the thin muslin, and will SEW FAST AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will
Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at seven Fairs, over the Machine (Wheeler & Wilson's Patent) is equal to, if not superior to the $100 machine. Turns back on fingers without injuring the most delicate fabric. Call and see them at 69 Lake street, Chicago. The $50 one (Taggart & Parr's Patent) is larger, stronger, and more elegantly finished than the $40 one. Both Sewing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Parr's Patent) is the largest, strongest and most elegant $40 machine in use, running, quilting, &c.; also, has a capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslin. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions.
Send for Circular and Chat sent on receipt of stamp.
We are sole Agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGER. Agents wanted for all the above Machines, and supplies them a few more into use. Office, 69 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced machine in use. Make the same stitch as the $50 machine; are large, 2x4 inches under the arm, set fast in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, new from two common spools, do the cornered and finest work, fit stitches to the thin muslin, and will SEW FAST AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will
Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider.
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Send for Circular and Chat sent on receipt of stamp.
We are sole Agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGER. Agents wanted for all the above Machines, and supplies them a few more into use. Office, 69 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
$50 AGENTS WANTED everywhere.—Come and see us, at 138 LAKE ST., or address L. CORNELL & CO., P. O. Box 981, Chicago, Ill.
oct3

A NOTICE.—THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, (Boston Patent) are now ready for delivery. Call and examine and making the Lock Stitch. Price $50. Will run from 800 to 1,000 stitches per minute. Office 69 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. State street entrance. Address D. J. LEVY, Eureka Sewing Machine Co., 505 Broadway, N. Y.
Liberal terms to Agents. Call and see the Machine in operation.
D. J. LEVY, Agent for Chicago and Vicinity.
Send for Circular and Sample work.
oct1-tm-d4

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.
We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING and HARBOR WORK at contracting or day work, and will attend to improving their water lots, and will find it for their interest to give us a call. Office, 69 Wells street.
PARSONS & HAY.
Chicago July 1st 1860. [may21-d&w3m

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One Large 12mo. Volume. Price $1.25
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WM. TOMLINSON,
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CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.....87 WELLS STREET.....87
DEPOSITORY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
Publications of Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Universalist, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martinez, and many other publishers.
W. H. G. HOLMES, 87 Wells street.

Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE—
The closing out of Judd & Cortbell having thrown us out of our lease, we shall
Close Out Our Stock
AT
106.....LAKE STREET.....106
IMMEDIATELY.
We shall sell
FOR CASH
AT PRICES LOW ENOUGH
To effect our object, which is to reduce our
Immense Stock
Sufficiently to enable us to continue our business, this winter to 110 Randolph street. Buyers will do well to remember we offer them no interior goods, but a
FRESH STOCK OF
Elegant Furniture
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
FOR WE
MUST REMOVE,
AND WE WILL SELL.
Let no one wishing to purchase furniture fail to call and examine our goods and prices.
Marsh Brothers.
110 Randolph St. 106 Lake St.

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JOHN WEST,
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Will sell his entire stock of
CARPETS,
Curtain Materials, Oil Cloth, &c.,
AT AND
Under Cost Price.
Curtain Trimmings, Cornices, &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
Velvet Carpets,
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BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peet & Co.]
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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE,
In Great Variety.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, etc.
aug15-d2m3-y

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Ogden's Grove Road, running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Rosenwaville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chicago Junction. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, at Clark street.
oct7-3m-d&w

ANDERSON'S BRANCH RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
No. 146 North Clark street, between Ontario and Erie sts.
Parties supplied with every requisite. All orders for Cream, Cake, Jelly, &c., promptly attended to.
aug31-2m

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY
Established July 1, 1859. Office and Manufactory, corner of State and Washington Streets.
O. SHERMAN, J. E. WILSON. G. W. PRICKETT.
Having recently purchased the entire Quarry, with the fixtures of the late firm, of Sherman & Co., are now prepared for the purpose of manufacturing Marble in all its branches.

Press & Tribune.

Extracts from "the Minister's Wooing."
BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

TRUE LOVE.

True love is a natural sacrament; and if ever a young man thanks God for having saved what is noble and manly in his soul, it is when he thinks of offering it to the woman he loves.

Katy was like many intensely matter-of-fact and practical women, who have not in them selves a bit of poetry or a particle of ideality, but yet worship these qualities in others with the homage which the Indians paid to the unknown tongue of the whites. They are secretly weary of a certain conscious dryness of nature in themselves, and this weariness predisposes them to idolize the man who brings them this unknown gift. Naturalists say that every defect of organization has its compensation, and men of ideal natures find in the fair sex of women the equivalent for their disabilities among men.

THE TRUE PRIEST.

Yet was she at that moment, unknown to herself, one of the great company scattered through earth's whole area priests unto God—ministering between the Divine One, who had unveiled himself unto them, and those who as yet stand in the outer courts of the great sanctuary of truth and holiness. Many a heart, wrung, pierced, bleeding with the sins and sorrows of earth, longing to depart, stands in this mournful and beautiful ministry, but stands unconscious of the glory of the work in which it waits and suffers. God's kings and priests are crowned with thorns, bearing the cross with bleeding feet, and comprehending not the work they are performing.

THE PATH TO HEAVEN.

There is a ladder to heaven, whose base God has placed in human affections, tender instincts, symbolic feelings, sacraments of love, through which the soul rises higher and higher, refining as it goes, till she crosses the line of human, and changes, as she rises, into the image of the divine. At the very top of this ladder, at the threshold of paradise, blazes darling and crystalline that celestial grade where the soul knows self no more, having learned, through a long experience of devotion how blessed it is to be lost in that eternal Love and Beauty of which all earthly fairness and grandeur are but the dim type, the distant shadow. This highest step, this saintly elevation, which but few selectest spirits ever on earth attain, to raise the soul to which, the Eternal Father organized every relation of human existence and strung every cord of human love, for which this world is one long discipline, for which the soul's human education is constantly varied, for which it is now torn by sorrow, now flooded by joy, to which all its multiplied powers tend with upward hands of unconscious or consent aspiration—this Ultimé Thule of virtue had been seized upon by our sage as the all of religion. He knocked out every round of the ladder but the highest, and then, pointing to the hopeless splendor, said to the world: "Go up thither and be saved."

THE PERPLEXITIES OF LOVE.

What makes the love of a great mind something fearful in its conception is, that it is often the unsealing of a hitherto undeveloped portion of a large and powerful being; the woman may or may not seem to other eyes adequate to the effect produced, but the man cannot forget her, because with her comes a change which makes him forever a different being. So it was with our friend. A woman it was that was destined to awaken in him all that consciousness of power, of thinking and feeling, which in more evenly developed minds, and it is the silent breathing of her creative presence that is even now creating him anew, while as yet he knows it not.

THE DAWN OF LOVE.

It is said, that if a grape vine be planted in the neighborhood of a wild, its roots, running invisibly underground, will nevertheless in a network around the cold, clear waters, and the vines putting on outward greenness and unwonted clusters and fruit is all that tells where every root and fiber of the hidden life has been silently stealing. So those loves are most fatal, most absorbing, in which, with unheeded quietness, every fiber and root and leaf of life veins gradually around some human soul, to us the unsuspecting wellspring of our being. Fearful it is, because so often the vine must be uprooted, and all its fibers wrenched away, but till the hour of discovery comes, how is it transfigured by a new and beautiful life! There is nothing in life more beautiful than that transclike quiet dawn which precedes the rising of love in the soul. When the whole being is perfused imperceptibly and tranquilly by another being, and we are happy, we know not and ask why, the soul is then receiving all and asking nothing. At a later day she becomes self-conscious, and then comes varying exactions, endless questions—the whole world of the material comes in with its hard counsels and consultations, and the beautiful trance fades forever.

SOMETHING.

Let us look up in sear and reverence and say, "God" is the great maker of romance. He, from whose hand came man and woman—He, who strung the great harp of human affections with all its wild and wonderful and manifold chords, and attuned them to one another—He is the great Poet of life. Every impulse of beauty, of heroism, and every yearning for purer love, fairer perfection, nobler type and style of being than that which closes like a prison house around us, is the divine, daily walk of life, is God's breath, God's impulse, God's reminder to the soul that there is something higher, sweeter, purer, yet to be attained.

THE SCOFFER.

Therefore, man or woman, when thy ideal is shattered—as shattered a thousand times it must be—when the vision fades, the rapture dies, and there is not one ray of skepticism and bitterness, saying, "There is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink," but rather cheish the revelations of those hours as prophecies and foreshadowings of something real and possible, yet to be attained in the mansion of immortality. The scoffing spirit that laughs at romance is but a sprite of the Devil's own hauding from the bitter tree of knowledge—it opens the eyes only to see eternal knowledge.

THE CURE OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

If ever you have had a romantic, uncalculating friendship—a boundless worship and belief in some hero of your soul—if ever you have so loved, that all cold prudence, all selfish, worldly considerations have gone down like drift-wood before a river flooded with new rain from heaven so that as true ones forgot your self, and were ready to cast your whole being into the chasm of existence, as an offering before the feet of another and all for nothing—if you awoke bitterly betrayed and deceived, call still, give thanks to God that you have had one glimpse of heaven. The door now shut will open again. Rejoice that the noblest feeling capable of your stately inheritance has been made known to you; treasure it, as the highest honor of your being, that ever you could so feel—that no divine guest ever possessed your soul.

THE OBJECT OF LOVE.

In refined and exalted nature, it is very seldom that the feeling of love, when once thoroughly aroused, is any sort of relation to the reality of the object. It is commonly an enkindling of the whole power of the soul's love for whatever she considers highest and fairest; it is, in fact, the love of something divine and unearthly, which, by a sort of illusion, connects itself with a personality. Properly speaking there is but one true eternal object of all the mind conceives in this trance of its exultation. Disenchantment must come, of course—and in a love which terminates in happy marriage, there is a tender and gracious process, by which without shock or violence, the ideal is gradually sunk in the real, which, if not full of fading and earthly, is still, ever still ever tenderly remembered as it seemed under the morning light of that enchantment.

THE PARTY OF WOMAN.

The fact is women are burdened with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet peas through which flattering tendrils ever will force for something high and strong to climb by; and when they find it, be it ever so rough in the bark, they cling upon it. And instances are not wanting of those who have turned away from the battery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero who never wooed them except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of a noble life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recovery of La Mountain's Balloon.—The balloon of LaMountain has been recovered by Mr. Gardner Cameron, and Dexter Clapp, very much torn, giving evidence that it, as well as its owner and Mr. Haddock, had seen hard times. It is, however, not past repairing, and as soon as this is done he intends to ascend in the old Atlantic once more.

Hotel Telegraphs.—The St. Charles and the St. Charles Hotels, at New Orleans, have been connected by telegraph. The *Delta* says:

This telegraph, which has been laid at a cost of $1,000, will prove of immense benefit to the the proprietors of the two hotels in many ways, the most prominent of which will be that of engaging rooms at one hotel when the other happens to be full, so that the boarders can be told at once what they can expect. The parties at one hotel can communicate any subject matter to their friends, and make appointments *ad libitum*. The proprietors have, no doubt, many other objects in view, which one uninitiated in hotel business fails to see at first blush.

How it Happened.—How did it happen that the recent insurgents got possession of the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry with such ease? The reason is plain. Semi-four years ago, the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, Democratic M. C. from that district, got a bill through Congress in consequence of which the enemy obtained precisely in charge there were displaced by civilians. Of course, Mr. Faulkner had the places assigned to members of the first families, who were favorable to his own preferment—though he afterwards quarreled with them and became a loser of votes by the operation. But the change was to seedlings, and the result was perfect for corrupt purposes; and had it never been made, Brown and his coadjutors would not have succeeded as they did in capturing the establishment.

The Government Chaplain Grievance—Demonstration of a Presbyterian Synod.—The Synod of Baltimore,now in session at Alexandria, Va., has voted unanimously to memorialize the President and heads of Departments, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and the Governors of all the States, in relation to the observance of the universal appointment of Episcopal Chaplains, to the exclusion of all other denominations. They claim that the rule established in the University of Virginia, that the Chaplaincy should be in the hands of no one denomination of Christians longer than a given term of years is pernicious, in the obvious and proper remedy for the present great grievance.

An Oil Fever.—The discovery of Seneca Oil in the eastern part of Crawford County, a few weeks ago, is creating a fever for speculation which rapidly extends to adjoining counties. The oil is obtained by boring into the ground a distance of about seventy feet, or through a certain stratum of sandstone, and from thence is to be pumped with the water—what proportion of the latter we are not informed. A shaft sunk in Crawford County is now producing almost fabulous quantities of Seneca Oil, which is worth at least forty cents per gallon in the crude state or just as it is taken from the ground. Several natural springs, from which this kind of oil has been obtained, have been known in Warren County. Two companies, composed of men of means, have been formed in this county, for the purpose of operating in Crawford, while within our own borders, several oil springs have been purchased by persons who think they can discover a vast quantity of the pure Seneca.—*Warren (Pa.,) Ledger.*

Story of a Female Smuggler.—A few weeks ago an elegantly dressed lady, wearing a fashionable bonnet, costly veil, flowing pelisse and silk dress distended by an ample quantity of crinoline, presented herself at one of the Custom Houses on the Belgian frontier, carrying in her arms a bouncing child, carefully wrapped up in flannel linen and all the dear little features being protected by a thick, green veil. As the lady entered the office, she whispering informed the guard that her child was dying, and begged that his slumbers might not be disturbed. The skeptical official bowed with native French politeness, but, nevertheless, requested the elegant stranger to accompany a female employee of the bureau into a private room. There was no need, however, of an excess of courtesy. No sooner was the child's covering removed than she snatched the infant from the mother's arms and let it fall heavily upon the floor! In the handsome stranger she had recognized a professional smuggler, and the interesting child was nothing more nor less than a roll of tobacco, weighing over thirty pounds. So far the ample cunning of the mother's mother

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

The money market continues close, with scarcely any chance for negotiating any other than produce paper. To-day all the banks sold exchange at 1/4 and it is not plenty at th. t price. Currency is in fair supply, but the demand is about equal to the ability of bankers. Gold is scarce at 1/4. Outside the banks there is so little doing that transactions do not merit notice.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BANKS.—In regard to the prosperity of the West during the coming winter, Thompson's Reporter says:

"It is really a difficult thing to stop at the right place. Preachers don't do it—the importers don't do it—stock-gamblers don't do it—bankers don't do it. Half the bankers of Missouri rushed ahead almost to destruction last Spring and Summer. Illinois and Wisconsin are now going in too strong, and the chances are that the coming Winter will find their currency discredited, and a panic contraction forced upon them. Their argument is, that the product movement will call into use their currency, and the fall of Exchange is quoted as proving this position. Our reasoning is adverse to this theory: the produce will not be sold at present prices, except for money to meet pressing claims; it follows, then, that the currency will be immediately used with merchants or bankers, who, in turn, must convert it into Exchange. In a money point of view, the West is poorer than it has been at any time since the revulsion. While the usual autumnal activity lasts, currency will stay out; but as the winter sets in, and produce is sold, there will be close scraping. The independent farmer will hold no money, for he will withhold his grain. The merchant will collect and borrow to the utmost extent, for his Atlantic creditors are not to be put off another year. Under such a state of things, there must be a conversion of currency into either exchange or specie, that will cause a contraction. Had produce brought war prices, the reverse would have been the condition of the West. Wisconsin is very foolishly making war on Illinois currency—the result is that Wisconsin Banks begin to fall first (vide City Beat of Racine.)

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26th, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour Wh't	Corn	Oats	Barly	Hogs	Cat'le
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.	No.
Lake	13	...	...	24	...	...
Canal	50	...	1555	...	...	...
G. & C. U. RR.	3135	34780	5465	3391	1434	120
Mich. Cent'l R.	1000	2000	2000	...	...	...
Ill. Central R. R.	720	6900	2500	2400	400	71
Mich. Southern R. R.	1000	2000	2000	1000	...	70
Fortune's R. R.	141	5740	...	1720	265	95
Chi. & R. I. R.	1000	2000	...	...	150	50
Total	6359	53420	13520	8535	2249	336

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE THIS DAY.

	Flour	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Barly	Hogs	Cat'le
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	No.	No.
To Buffalo	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Oswego	4170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5170	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, feet	1,712,000	Flour, bbls	1,100
Shingles, No.	1,000,000	Wheat, bus	32,180
Lath	475,000	Corn	2,000
Pickets	75,000	Barley	2,777
Wood, cds	300	Rye	1,000
Coal, tons	0	Apples, bbls	374
Hay, tons	30	Potatoes	70
Flour, bbls	97	G. Hides, No	1,200
Wheat, bus	1,000	S. Hides, No	1,000
Iron, tons	15	Rightwires, bdls	101
Apples, bbls	2	Lumber	25
Potatoes	41	Lard Oil	84
Leather, bdls	4	Tallow	1,000
Hides, pkgs	900	Pork, bbls	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	52	Lumber, ft	78,800
Oats, bus	1,555		

The Persia was telegraphed this morning with Liverpool advices to the 15th inst. The recent advance in Breadstuffs had been entirely lost and the markets closed quiet. New York to-day was also dull and 1@2c lower on wheat. At Buffalo wheat declined 9@3c.

The steamer's news caused a panic in the wheat market to-day, and prices of spring grades declined 4@3c. Before the steamer, sales of No. 1 were made at 92@3c, and No. 2 at 90@ 91½c, but the market immediately dropped till it reached 87c for No. 2, at which it closed dull. Winter Wheat was also quiet and 2@3 lower, except for No. 2 Red, which was in good demand and steady. About 120,000 bushels were sold at $1.10 for No. 1 White; $1 for No. Red; 95c for No. 2 Red; 89@94c for No. 1 Spring; 87@91c for No. 2 Spring, and 80@81c for Rejected—all in store. Flour also declined 5@10c, with sales of about 5,400 brls at $4.40@ 4.65 for good to choice Spring Extras, and $3.50 @4.15 for Spring Super. Old Corn was dull and 2@3c lower, with sales at 74@75c for No. 1 in store and 72c for No. 2. New Corn, however, was rather scarce, and for Ear an advance of 2@3c took place, with sales at 45@49½ @ 75 lbs for ear on track; 54@55c ₩ bu for shelled. Oats were less inquired for and the market declined 2c, with sales of about 5,400 brls at 24@ 25c for No. 1 in store. Rye better with sales at 60@70 for No. 1. Barley in active demand and a shade higher. About 14,000 bushels changed hands at 60@80c for No. 1, and 45c for No. 2 in store. Timothy Seed dull. Highwines are almost entirely nominal at 26c. Alcohol, 35@ @36c. Nothing doing in provisions.

Freights are dull. Vessels were taken to-day at 5½c for coals to Port Colborne, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN AND POTATOES.—Messrs. Webster & Baxter exhibited on Change this morning a sample of splendid ear corn, raised by Robert Moore, Esq., near Bloomington in this State. The yield of this corn will average over 100 bushels per acre, and this is the eighth crop in rotation, which he subsoiled. There was also exhibited a few huge potatoes called the "Prince Albert," also raised by Mr. Moore, the yield of which is 244 bushel from one peck of seed.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—On the 24th 5,000 bu wheat was taken to Liverpool from New York at 6d freight.

TOLEDO—Oct. 25.—Receipts, 9,100 brls flour, 4,956 bu wheat. Wheat upper; sales 2,000 bu, red at $1.13; 2,000 bush do at 1.12½. Of white, 5,000 bu on p. t.; 4,000 bu last evening at $1.25. Corn—Last sales at 84c for old. Oats, 36c.

CLEVELAND—Oct. 24.—Flour—Sale of 250 brls Michigan extra at $5. Wheat—Receipts light, and the market is buoyant; sales are one car poor red at $1.11, four cars do at 1.12, one car red on p. t., and two cars white do.

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET, Oct. 24.—Barley is in moderate supply, with a good demand, stimulated by the laleness of the season and limited information in regard to the shipments. Prime samples of Canada West Barley are held at 85c; 2000 bush sold to-day p. p. upper-good 80c, and 2500 bush 85c; 2000 bush Seneca Co., 80c, 4500 bush Lockport 78c; 15,800 Canada East, part here and part to arrive, 90c and 3500 do Upper country, somewhat mixed, also at 90c. Receipts of Milwaukee Barley are expected here to-morrow. The market closes firm, with a strong upward tendency.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts, 3325 bbls flour; 2929 bu corn; 2500 bu oats.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Receipts, 28,935 bbls flour; 15,900 bu wheat; 4192 bu corn; 11,326 bu oats; 1573 bu rye.

TOLEDO—Oct. 25.—The market was again still further excited yesterday, and prices for wheat took another move upward—the highest price of the season was established. With small receipts, say 4,000 bu, and a very medium supply, the demand was very active at $1.20@1.25 for prime and extra prime, with $1.27, and on one instance $1.30, as exceptional prices. For good and prime shipping wheat $1.17@1.18 were considered low figures, while $1.10@1.15 were refined for low grades. After the receipts of the New York markets the feeling was even more buoyant, and the market closed firm.—Spring wheat was brought in to-day, 1,000 bu at 90 cts, and 90@95c for common and ordinary.—Oats scarce and steady at 37@38c ₩ bu. Barley was in better demand at 65@72c ₩ bu.

LOUISVILLE—Oct. 22.—FLOUR AND GRAIN The market has been quiet with an occasional sale of a round lot of country brands at prices ranging from $4.50 to 5.25—the inside figure for superfine and the highest for fancy brands. The bulk of the sales has been at $4.50 to $4.75 for superfine and extra. In city mills business has been almost entirely in a small way at $4.75 to $5.50. The advices from New York and Cincinnati yesterday noted an advance, Prime red and white wheat has commanded $1 and $1.10 receipts moderate only, and some of the mills have been principally idle. The scarcity of consequence has been done; the market is almost bare of old: new sells on arrival at 40 to 45c. Oats have gone up and the demand has been large; yesterday 1,500 bushels were sold in several lots, part to arrive, at 32½ to 35c. Rye brings from wagons 60, and barley 60 to 65c. Bran, shorts, shipstuffs, and middlings we quote at $12 to $14, to $16, and $20 per ton.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—There is a good demand for flour, and $4.50 is freely offered for superfine, but holders ask higher figures. There is an active demand for wheat at full prices, and prime club is a shade higher. Receipts, 20,000 bushels. Corn is inactive and prices are drooping. The receipts of oats are liberal and prices are lower. Sales of prime lard at 10½c. Whisky is dull, and prices have declined 1c, closing at 22@23c.

CINCINNATI—Receipts, 2546 bbls flour; 6911 lbs corn; 4096 bu wheat; 2979 bu oats; 700 bu barley. The *Commercial* of this morning says:

Our Flour Market is less active to-day, and the advance anticipated is not realized, though holders are very firm. It would be difficult, probably, to sell at over $4.70 for superfine. Wheat is in a firm demand, and sales were to-day unusually large and full in price. Red is in better proportionate demand than White at the prices. Corn continues dull. Oats are in some better demand. Rye readily brings 60@62c. Barley is steady at 65c for Fa'. Whisky recovers a fraction to-day, though no increase in prices is made.

There is probably a little better tone in the Provision market, and holders are less willing to sell at the last-quoted figures for Bacon, though buyers say that plenty may be had. There were reported sales of 200 bbls Mess Pork last evening, at $13.50, and 500 bbls at $13.75; 100 bbls Bacon Sides at 9½c. We heard also of a sale of 200 bbls Bacon Sides at 9½c.

MILWAUKEE—Oct. 25—The wheat market was nervous and unsettled yesterday, and at the close prices were 2@3c below Monday's ruling figures; No. 1 Spring closing on the track at 86@91c. Receipts, including flour, were about 72,000 bu, namly: 2,040 bbls flour, and 62,880 bu wheat. The shipments were five cargoes, amounting to 71,490 bu.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Flour firm at $5.25. Wheat buoyant; sales 10,000 bu at $1.25@1.35 for white; $1.20@1.25 for red. Corn firm at 66@67c for white and yellow. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $13.50. Prime, $11.25. Bacon Sides 10½c. Whisky dull at 25c.

HOGS IN CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The decline in Provisions has depressed the market for Hogs, and we have heard of but few transactions. Some small lots were contracted for at $5.50 for the last half of November, and $5.00 for late December delivery. For the first two weeks in November, $6.00 is generally asked.

Contracts are reported in the interior of Kentucky at $4.00 gross, delivable in the farmers' pens or on the line of railroad. The season will open hith but few contracts, comparatively, to warp the views of dealers, and the prospects are favorable for a more extensive business than has been transacted for several years. There will be a stock of old products, sufficiently large to keep operators in balance.

PACKING PROSPECTS AT ALTON.—Saturday's *Alton Courier* gives the following items on packing prospects:

Should the weather be favorable this week, something will undoubtedly be done in the packing line—in beef, not in hogs.

Messrs. Walker & Greenwood are ready for operations, and expect about 500 head of cattle in this week.

Mr. Wade is about ready, but does not intend killing anything this week. Mr. Caldwell will have charge of the packing house as heretofore, much to the gratification of all who have busine s there. Some slight changes and improvements have been made during the summer in the internal arrangements of the house.

As usual, Mr. Smith is ready as soon as the first. He has already slaughtered about 100 head of cattle, and has as many more to kill as soon as the weather will allow. In his slaughter house considerable change has been made since the close of last season—particularly in the second story. It will undoubtedly be more convenient as it is now arranged.

None of the packers contemplate killing any hogs this week. No contracts have yet been made—buyers and sellers, as before noted, choosing to wat a few days. At present, there is considerable difference in their views, though very few dates have been made.

About 250 head of light hogs passed through the city Saturday—taking boat for St. Louis. They were from Macoupin County, near Chesterfield. They were unsold. On Friday a small drove from Jersey County passed down. Quite a number came in by railroad; and it is estimated that during the entire week, about 1,000 head passed through. So far as learned not a single animal was contracted.

In general terms it is said that the hog crop promises to be a good one. The cholera has not taken off a great many animals. Men with the drove from Macoupin County, on Saturday, said that the corn crop up that way was not more than half, and argued that the hog crop could not be more than two-thirds or three-quarters that of last year. From Jersey and Madison Counties reliable advices place the crop at full three quarters that of last year.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET, Oct. 24.—There is less activity to-day, and prices seem to be fully sustained. The sales include 1500 Buenos Ayres at 21@21½, 25c. 1,000 do at 22c, 1,200 do at 21½c, less 24 per cent, cash; 1000 Rio Grande, 20½ 2½, at 25c, 7 mos, and 300 Green Salted Western, 45 lbs, at 9½c. Cash. The following is from Weiss & Weidemeyer's Circular:

Both sales and receipts for the week have been to a fair extent. Dull, still operate with necessary circumspection in making purchases, whilst, on the other hand, favorable reports from Europe continue to reach these shores. However, the information from South American ports are suddenly declined about twenty per cent. below rates current a short time ago, and it is but reasonable to suppose that a similar reduction in the cost of the article has taken place at the ports of Brazil and Venezuela. The decline seems to have been occasioned by a combination of circumstances—such as peace news from Europe, large quantities of "epidemic" hides being pushed on the market, and the withholding of orders for shipment to the United States.

HOGS.—The Louisville *Journal* says:

We are now on the eve of the pork-packing season. Packers have made a good many contracts for hogs at $4 gross, and they now show no disposition to offer any more. It is a hog production however of what hogs may bring after operations commence. Competition between packers and houses represent up the country. There is no doubt that a large quantity of barrel pork from last year will hold over, but of bacon the supply will be completely exhausted by the time the new crop comes to market. In fact in some parts of the South it is already very scarce. The crop of hogs will not have no doubt, be fully as large if not lar.er than last season, and with the losses which were entailed on packers by the high prices last year, it is not to be anticipated that they will be realized the approaching season.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Dull. Bark Gibraltar, oats from this port and Waukegan to Port Colborne at 3½c; schr W. G. *Grant*, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; prop Mohawk, new corn to Buffalo at 7½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,591 brls; no shipments. Market moderately active and 5@10c lower. Sales were:—70 brls "Council Hill" Spring at $4.65 del; 100 brls "Genesee" do at $4.62½ del; 100 brls "Seventh Street," do; 100 brls "White & Hanchett" do; 90 brls "Darlington" do; 200 brls "Cook Co" do; 100 brls "Sheldon" do; 45 do "Gilmore" do; 60 brls "Troy" do; and 1,000 brls good Spring Extra all at $4.50 del; 165 brls do at $4.40 del; 100 bris good Spring Super at $4.10@ del.; 90 brls do at $3.75 del.; 60 brls Rye flour do at $5.50 del.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sacks sold at $3.00 per 100 lbs.

MILL STUFFS—Bran dull. 4 tons at 60 del.; 10 tons Middlings at $10 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 72,674 bu; shipments, 32,670 bush. WINTER—No. 2 Red in good demand and steady. No. 1 declined 4c. Sales were: 300 bu No. 1 White at 93c in store; 700 bu No. 1 Red at 91 in store; 135 bags do at 91.2c on track; 3,500 bu No. 2 Red at 95c in store. SPRING—Declined 4@5c. Sales were:—800 bu very choice Wis. Club in bags at 95 del.; 500 bu do at 94c del.; 800 bu do at 93c on track; 7,200 bu No. 1 Spring (early) at 94c in store; 1,000 bu do at 93½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 92c in store; 1,000 bu do at 91c in store; 18,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1,000 bu do at 89c in store; 8,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 91½c in store; 8,000 bu do at 91½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 91c in store; 2,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1,000 bu do at 89c in store; 500 bu do at 88c in store; 30,000 bu do at 86c in store; 2,000 bu do at 87½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 87c in store; 600 bu Rejected at 81c in store; 700 bu do at 80½c in store; 1,200 bu do in store.

CORN—Receipts, 4,583 bu; no shipments. Old Corn dull and declined 2@3c. Sales were: 1,000 bu do at 80½c in store; 500 bu do at 80c in store; 1,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 77c in store; 600 bu Rejected at 75c in store; 1,300 bu do at 74c in store; 1,300 bu do at 73c in store; 700 bu do at 72c in store; 1,300 bu do at 74c in store; 700 bu do at 72c in store; 1,300 bu do at 71c in store; 1,300 bu do at 74c in store; 700 bu do at 72c in store; 1,300 bu do at 71c in store; 1,300 bu do at 70c in store; 1,300 bu do at 69c in store; 1,300 bu do at 68c in store; 1,300 bu do at 67c in store; 1,300 bu do at 66c in store; 1,300 bu do at 65c in store; 1,300 bu do at 64c in store; 1,300 bu do at 63c in store; 1,300 bu do at 62c in store; 1,300 bu do at 61c in store; 1,300 bu do at 60c in store; 1,300 bu do at 59c in store; 1,300 bu do at 58c in store; 1,300 bu do at 57c in store; 1,300 bu do at 56c in store; 1,300 bu do at 55c in store; 1,300 bu do at 54c in store; 1,300 bu do at 53c in store; 1,300 bu do at 52c in store; 1,300 bu do at 51c in store; 1,300 bu do at 50c in store; 1,300 bu do at 49c in store; 1,300 bu do at 48c in store; 1,300 bu do at 47c in store; 1,300 bu do at 46c in store; 1,300 bu do at 45c in store; 1,300 bu do at 44c in store; 1,300 bu do at 43c in store; 1,300 bu do at 42c in store; 1,300 bu do at 41c in store; 1,300 bu do at 40c in store; 1,300 bu do at 39c in store; 1,300 bu do at 38c in store; 1,300 bu do at 37c in store; 1,300 bu do at 36c in store; 1,300 bu do at 35c in store; 1,300 bu do at 34c in store; 1,300 bu do at 33c in store; 1,300 bu do at 32c in store; 1,300 bu do at 31c in store; 1,300 bu do at 30c in store; 1,300 bu do at 29c in store; 1,300 bu do at 28c in store; 1,300 bu do at 27c in store; 1,300 bu do at 26c in store; 1,300 bu do at 25c in store; 1,300 bu do at 24c in store; 1,300 bu do at 23c in store; 1,300 bu do at 22c in store; 1,300 bu do at 21c in store; 1,300 bu do at 20c in store; 1,300 bu do at 19c in store; 1,300 bu do at 18c in store; 1,300 bu do at 17c in store; 1,300 bu do at 16c in store; 1,300 bu do at 15c in store; 1,300 bu do at 14c in store; 1,300 bu do at 13c in store; 1,300 bu do at 12c in store; 1,300 bu do at 11c in store; 1,300 bu do at 10c in store; 1,300 bu do at 9c in store; 1,300 bu do at 8c in store; 1,300 bu do at 7c in store; 1,300 bu do at 6c in store; 1,300 bu do at 5c in store; 1,300 bu do at 4c in store; 1,300 bu do at 3c in store; 1,300 bu do at 2c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1c in store; 1,300 bu do at ½c in store; 1,300 bu do at ¼c in store; 1,300 bu do at ⅛c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/16c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/32c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/64c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/128c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/256c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/512c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1024c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2048c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4096c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/8192c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/16384c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/32768c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/65536c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/131072c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/262144c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/524288c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1048576c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2097152c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4194304c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/8388608c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/16777216c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/33554432c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/67108864c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/134217728c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/268435456c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/536870912c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1073741824c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2147483648c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4294967296c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/8589934592c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/17179869184c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/34359738368c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/68719476736c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/137438953472c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/274877906944c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/549755813888c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1099511627776c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2199023255552c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4398046511104c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/8796093022208c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/17592186044416c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/35184372088832c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/70368744177664c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/140737488355328c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/281474976710656c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/562949953421312c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1125899906842624c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2251799813685248c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4503599627370496c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/9007199254740992c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/18014398509481984c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/36028797018963968c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/72057594037927936c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/144115188075855872c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/288230376151711744c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/576460752303423488c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1152921504606846976c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2305843009213693952c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4611686018427387904c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/9223372036854775808c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/18446744073709551616c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/36893488147419103232c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/73786976294838206464c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/147573952589676412928c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/295147905179352825856c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/590295810358705651712c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1180591620717411303424c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2361183241434822606848c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4722366482869645213696c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/9444732965739290427392c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/18889465931478580854784c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/37778931862957161709568c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/75557863725914323419136c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/151115727451828646838272c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/302231454903657293676544c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/604462909807314587353088c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/1208925819614629174706176c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/2417851639229258349412352c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/4835703278458516698824704c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/9671406556917033397649408c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/19342813113834066795298816c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/38685626227668133590597632c in store; 1,300 bu do at 1/77371252455336267181195264c in store; 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